The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 239.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The epizootic has made its appearance in Wheeling.

—Cardinal McCloskey will soon return to the United States.

—John Ryan died in Boston on Saturday from the effects of a prize fight with Michael Corney.

—At the fair ground at St. Louis, on Saturday, a hay press fell, and killed Andrew Homes, of Elgin, Ill.

—The semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church closed in Salt Lake City on Saturday. Brigham Young was elected President.

—Boston was agitated on Saturday by a rumor that two savings banks were in trouble, but an investigation failed to substantiate the report.

—At Wheeling, on Saturday, a little boy, named George H. Baird, was run over by a wagon loaded with stone, and his left leg crushed to a jelly, besides sustaining other serious injuries.

—The relief committee of Indianola, Texas, returns thanks for the aid rendered to the homeless people in that stricken city, and announces that further contributions are unnecessary.

—August Roetger, a well known German, residing at Elm Grove, near Wheeling, was accidentally drowned in the creek near his residence, on Sunday morning, while washing his feet.

—Henry Keelburn, cook on the little steamer Thanhauser, fell overboard and was drowned, at Kate's Rock, W. Va., on Saturday evening. Keelburn leaves a wife and four children at Sunfish.

—About noon on Saturday a deaf and dumb man, named "Pevety" Murphy, was run over and killed by a freight train on the C. & P. Railroad, one mile and a half above Martin's Ferry, W. Va.

—A dispatch from Knoxville announces the death of Judge Robert J. McKenney, for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and one of the most eminent jurists of the State.

—The failure of Moog & Co., of Montgomery, Ala., is reported in Louisville by creditors, to whom the firm is indebted in the sum of $100,000. A number of Cincinnate firms are also reported losers.

—Capt. Bogardus, the famous pigeon shooter, was arrested in St. Louis on Saturday, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for shooting at a match near that city.

—Calvin Gaskill, of Wilmington, Ohio, a cattle dealer, was knocked down and robbed of eight hundred dollars at Dayton on Saturday night. Four men and three women were arrested on suspicion.

—John Glew, one of the crew of the Jefferson Borden, who was acquitted on a charge of murder, was sentenced by Judge Lowell, of Boston, to ten years in the State prison on his plea of guilty of mutiny.

—In the case of Edwards versus the Ottawa River Navigation Company for the destruction of mills at Rockland last summer by sparks from a steamer, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $210,000.

—Parker R. Mason, whose distillery at Louisville was seized last May for irregularities, was arrested on Saturday. Warrants are out for the arrest of two other distillers whose place was seized last May.

—The Acting Governor of Louisiana has dispatched Major General Campbell, of the State militia, to Clinton to investigate the condition of affairs, and report what action is necessary in reference to the shooting of Smith, the colored sheriff.

—Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, Va., has appointed Henry Lyson, of Baltimore, receiver of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, under an application of the creditors for the foreclosure of the first mortgage.

—The rectifying house, residence and all the property of I. P. Kessinger, of Milwaukee, was seized by the Collector of Internal Revenue, on Saturday, for an assessment of $336,000 against the Union Copper Distilling Company of Chicago, of which Kissinger is a stockholder.

—The steam barge Colin Campbell, which cleared from Buffalo for Chicago last Friday night, returned on Sunday afternoon. The crew report that when off Dunkirk Captain Samuel Smith disappeared suddenly, and either purposely jumped or accidently fell overboard, and was odrowned.

THE SINEY-PARKS TRIAL.

What a Miner Thinks of the Verdict.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEST ELIZABETH, Oct. 9, 1875.

In this morning's *Dispatch* we notice, in the general news column, an item which claims that the Siney-Parks verdict surprised the most of people, as they—Siney and Parks—were generally supposed to be in the same boat. Now, I dig coal for a living, and claim to be pretty well posted on mining affairs generally. The *Dispatch* of the same date, October 9, says that "the GAZETTE need not try to make a political issue of the Siney-Parks affair; that it is striking below the belt; that Frank Hughes defended, &c." Now, sir, with all its profound wisdom, the *Dispatch* is mistaken, or, perhaps, worse. It was supposed that Siney and Parks were in the same boat. Far from it. Siney is an Irishman by birth, a Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics. Parks is an American by birth, a Protestant in religion, and a Republican in politics. Were they in the same boat?

Siney stands, or is supposed to stand, at the head of a powerful organization, where he is supposed to be able to control a great number of votes, and being himself a Democrat, of course his influence would naturally go in that direction. Parks stands at the head of no organization, is supposed to have no political influence, is as poor as Job's turkey, and consequently has to go to the penitentiary.

Some time before the trial Siney boasted in the city of Pittsburgh that he would not be convicted; *that it was too near the election.* We can prove this. That Siney would get clear, and that Parks would be convicted, was a foregone conclusion long before the trial. "Coffee pot" Wallace was determined to have poor Parks convicted. Mr. Editor, the affair is political all through. If Parks had been able to have control of a number of Democratic votes, rest assured that he would not have been convicted in Clearfield county at present; as Siney truly says it is too near the election for that. So that when you said that it was a political matter, you said a correct. You might have even gone a step further, as every intelligent miner in the State of Pennsylvania knows.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM WERT.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of New Castle.

Thursday morning last at an early hour the citizens of New Castle were startled by the intelligence that Mr. Thomas L. Ashton, of the First ward, had been shot and killed. The particulars of the sad affair are, as far as we could learn them, as follows: About five o'clock Mr. Ashton went as usual from his house to the building occupied by his grocery, which stands within a rod or so of the former. About half an hour later J. D. Fryer and John Holden found Mr. A. lying upon his grocery floor with his head near the front door, covered with blood and destitute of clothing with the exception of his pants and boots. The door was standing wide open when he was found. His shirt was lying on the show case, his undershirt in the back part of the room, a single-barreled pistol on a paper box under the counter and a pool of blood back of the counter at a little distance from the pistol. Scarcely had Fryer and Holden found him when John R. Emery and several others arrived. When asked what had happened, Mr. Ashton replied, "I am shot." Mr. Emery requested some one who was standing near the door to shut it, when Mr. A. again spoke, ordering the door to be left open. After his removal to his house, while his wife was bending over him he said, addressing her, "kiss me." These, as far as we could ascertain, were his last words. He died about twenty minutes after he had been discovered. The bullet after striking a rib from which it glanced passed through his left lung about an inch above the upper edge of the heart, lodging in the left shoulder. The wound made by the entrance of the bullet is about half way between the left shoulder and the center of the breast bone.

Deceased was forty-two years of age, and was highly respected and very popular. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family, and especially for Mrs. Ashton who in one short year has been suddenly, and in both instances most unexpectedly, deprived of a son and a husband, the former having been killed by a falling tree, and the latter having in all probability committed suicide. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound, the pistol being held in his own hands.

FIRST EDITION.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

Greenbacks vs. Specie Payments.

Reply of Wendell Phillips to Carl Schurz's Letter.

BOSTON, October 9.—Wendell Phillips has written a reply to Carl Schurz's letter of the 8th inst. He says: Mr. Schurz wastes half his letter in charging us paper-money men with ignorance of facts, which we not only know, but have been first to bring out in this discussion, and have been figuring on for two or three years. If he cannot answer, I claim he shall not misrepresent me. I never proposed to abolish the discount power of the banks—only to forbid their issuing bills. They may continue to lend all they have at five or six per cent., which will be the general rate of interest whenever the Government gives only 3.65. I said

Fewer Checks and More Greenbacks.

He argues as if I had said "no checks and all greenbacks." Of course he easily knocks down the absurd image he had set up. Greenbacks and interconvertible bonds are more convenient for business men scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Fewer checks and more greenbacks means money more within the reach of every class of business men. Everybody knows that it is not true, as Mr. Schurz asserts, that bank facilities are within the reach of the whole mass of business men. When bankruptcy opens bank ledgers to the public gaze we see that five or six rich firms have borrowed all the bank lent, as in the case of Rhode Island banks and the Spragues. Smaller traders are pushed to the wall and bankruptcy. Our system will prevent this.

"More Greenbacks"

means a healthier system of business. As to the effect of currency on prices, Mr. Schurz and his school measure everything by gold. His assertion that our greenback system will ruinously inflate prices is entitled to a certain respect, but I did not say —I proved—I did not assert—I demonstrated by a long extract from that ablest of living economists, Carey, that our war currency was not the cause which made gold vary in price. Mr. Schurz does not and cannot attack these facts. He goes back one hundred years, and indulges in jokes which I put less faith in than in Henry Carey's faith. The difference to Mill seems a simple evasion. If Bonamy Price ever inquires about my health because I believe in greenbacks, secured by Government bonds, payable in gold, I will quiet Price by quoting his own words: "I am not aware of any valid objection which can be urged against this method of guaranteeing convertibility." Since I criticised him, Mr. Schurz recants his assertion that no nation ever safely used paper money without ruin. He is forced to confess that

England Has Flourished Under Paper,

which is all I claimed. I said the same of France, and this Mr. Schurz not only allows, but shows that France, having flourished under paper, is now preparing to resume specie payment. Whenever our foreign commerce, like France, enables us to pay a neighbor one thousand millions of coin, and have as much left, we may also resume. Until then French experience teaches us to wait. So far as my allusion to Germany being ludicrous, he cannot deny that Germany, choked with coin, is yet actually in a crisis, which upsets his claim that a specie basis always saves nations from a crisis. His explanation

Lets the Bottom Out

of his whole speech. He tells us that specie, guaranteed against a panic, and over-trading and inflation brought these on, and then asserts that in Germany the cause of the collapse is over-straining of the credit system, over-production, etc., which is always excited by an over-abundance of money, etc. The New York *Tribune* joins him in this. So it seems that coin and paper, if in excess, are all the same. Where, then, is Schurz's philosophy? Our greenback system has untried elements which seem to promise more security against a crisis than we have ever had. France with all her $600,000,000 of paper, does not tremble to her centre, as does Germany, because she keeps free on silver as a basis, while Germany, with gold as her sole legal tender, binds herself a slave to the London market, and

Our Bankers are Crazy

to have us put on similar British claims, and have an ague fit every time London feels cold. Mr. Shurz calls our greenbacks "irredeemable." Once they were redeemable in 5.20 bonds as good as gold, but greedy capital outwitted the people ten years ago, and cut the currency loose. We mean to make them again redeemable in 3.65 bonds, payable finally in gold.

Mr. Schurz warns the laborer not to trust us, but if the laboring men, instead of depositing in the institutions of New York recently suspended, had "Kelley's 3.65 bill" been in operation, invested their money in 3.65 bonds, they would always be sure to get their capital and interest.

Mr. Phillips closes by saying that working men did not complain of their wages during the season of ample currency succeeding the war, and that they and the business men would cheerfully see such times again, when all made money. Now the rich grow richer, and the rest starve.

NEW YORK.

The Jury in the Beecher Trial After Extra Pay.

Suspension of Business Houses.

Another Suit Against "Boss" Tweed.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1875.

Resignation of Police Commissioners

It is a generally accepted fact that Mayor Wickham has served notices of removal upon, or asked for the resignation of Police Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker and Voorhees, on old charges of John D. Townsend, which has been a feature of the legislative investigation.

Commissioners Smith and Voorhees resigned this morning. Matsell and Disbecker, who still hold office, are the two against whom the most serious charges have been made, and whose dismissal, in default of resignation is regarded, as a foregone conclusion.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1875.

Not Resigned

Police Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker have not resigned, and seem to have no intention of doing so.

Business Failures.

The failures of Wm. P. Roberts, flour and grain merchant, from losses on advances of grain, but liabilities not heavy; of A. S. Herman, dealer in woolens, for $100,000, with assets of $50,000; Geo. Reichenburg, cotton dealer, for a small amount, and Murrell & Co., also cotton dealers, and a much larger concern, said to be from overtrading, were reported yesterday. The latter firm say the failure is based on a mistake of some figures in a hurried statement taken from their books, and hope to resume on Monday.

The Beecher Jury Want Extra Pay.

The jurymen in the Beecher trial contend that they are entitled to extra pay for ther services, and have not given up the hope of getting it. They have recently held several meetings, and at last a committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the Board of Supervisors in Brooklyn. The petition was signed by all the jurymen but Whalen and Jeffreys.

Another Suit Against Tweed.

Another suit was instituted yesterday in the name of the peoples against Tweed, to recover $933,640, alleged to have been fraudulently paid on six warrants certified by Tweed, and which form the principal allegations in the suit against Peter B. Sweeny. The order of arrest served yesterday, is returnable October 21. Bail was fixed at $1,000,000.

The Noe Murder.

John Dolan, arrested as the murderer of Mr. Noe, admits the pawning of the latter's watch, but his story as to his possession thereof proves false, and the police believe he is the real murderer.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, low barometer, warm, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, followed by clearing, cooler weather and northwesterly winds.

Fatal Railway Accident.

ROCHESTER, October 9.—Between three and four o'clock this morning a long freight train coming west on the New York Central Railroad, and running forty miles an hour, left the track near the depot in this city, and dashed into the Falls depot building, demolishing a portion of the walls and causing a general smash-up of the locomotive, tender, and a good part of the train. The engineer and fireman were instantly crushed to death. There were no other persons on the train, as it had broken apart a few miles west, leaving the conductor and brakeman on the rear portion. The damage to property is considerable, as the depot is partially in ruins, and the engine, &c., is a total wreck.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Situation of Affairs in Mississippi.

Souix Indians Not to Receive Annuities Until Counted.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1875.

The New Secretary of the Interior.

Postmaster General Jewell and Acting Secretary Cowan to-day stated that the new Secretary of the Interior would probably arrive on Monday and at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. They both declined to divulge the name of the appointee or of what State he is a resident, saying that to do so would be a violation of confidence.

Mississippi Affairs.

The Attorney General resumed his official duties to-day. Among the callers were ex-United States Senator Pease and United States Attorney Wells, of Mississippi, and the State Attorney General of Mississippi. A lengthy conversation resulted, in the course of which the delegation assured the Attorney General that any departure from the policy of the administration already indicated by the Attorney General would be disastrous to the interests of the State, and especially would its best citizens deplore the sending of troops. These gentlemen advised Judge Pierrepont that if matters were left as they now are, without any interference by the General Government, the result would be the redemption of the State from many serious difficulties now existing, not among the least of which would be the election of a patriotic and law-abiding Legislature.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1875.

The Sioux Indians.

Acting Secretary Cowen has sent the following dispatch to the Indian agent at Standing Rock, also to other agents of the Sioux Indians: "You are hereby instructed not to issue annuities to any Indians belonging to your agency unless they have been counted. Hold them to this requirement, even if they do not get any annuities until Spring. This order is imperative, and use discretion in the matter."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, October 9.—First race, 1¼ miles; won by Arcturus. Time 2:04¾.

Second race, for 3 year olds, 2½ miles, won by Tom Ochiltree. Time 4:09¼.

Third race, for 2 year olds, ¾ mile; won by Virginius. Time 1:19.

Fourth race, for 3 year olds, 1 mile dash; won by Athlete. Time 1:51.

The Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 9.—First race, for 3 year olds, mile heats, won by Tenbroeck. Time 1:44¾ and 1:43¾.

Second race, 1¼ miles; won by Wetherby. Time 1:12¾.

Third race, for beaten 2 year olds, dash of ¾ mile; won by Grit. Time 1:17.

Fourth race, for beaten horses, 1 mile heats; won by Emma C. Time 1:45¾, 1:45¾, and 1:49¾.

The Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—First race, for 2:34 horses, won by Allen. Time 2:33, 2:36½ and 2:35.

Lulu trotted with a running mate to beat 2:18, for a purse of $2,500, but failed. Time 2:22, 2:20½ and 2:21¾.

The last race was a running race, mile heats, three in five. Enlister won the first heat, and War Jig the second. The third, fourth and fifth heats were won by Add. Time 1:50, 1:48 and 1:50.

Aquatic.

WHEELING, October 10.—The boat race between James Manton and Louis Felsing, on Saturday afternoon, was witnessed by fully five thousand people. Felsing came in five lengths ahead, making the three miles in 21:55, and was awarded the $400 stakes.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

No More Fighting at Friar's Point—Great Demoralization in Various Parts of Mississippi—Shooting Affrays at Charleston and Grenada.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—The latest reports from Friar's Point report no more fighting, but everything unsettled and agricultural interests paralized. The negroes there threaten to hang Brown, the Sheriff, and Smith, the candidate for Chancery Clerk, if they return, for having caused the disturbance. Brown was still at Helena at last accounts, and Smith is here. Reports from other parts of the State show great demoralization among laborers and danger of a large portion of the cotton crop being lost for the want of hands to pick it.

In addition to a shooting affair reported at Charleston, last night, between factions, a gentleman from Grenada last night reports that indiscriminate shooting occurred on the public square there yesterday between Sheriff French and his son on one side, with State Senator Price and his son-in-law on the other, during which some fifteen shots were fired, but no one was hurt. All parties were Republicans, but belonged to different factions.

THE LANGMADE MURDER.

Intense Excitement in Concord, N. H.—No Doubts of Drew's Guilt.

CONCORD, N. H., October 9.—The feeling here to-day over the Langmade murder has been intense, and against Drew terribly strong. On the street and in the stores and all public places the murder was the absorbing theme of conversation, and the opinion that Drew is guilty almost universal. Miss Lake was before the Coroner, and her story was substantially as published. It is believed now that the officers will at once abandon all trails but that of Drew, and push forward the investigation in his case with all skill. A new bit of evidence came up in the fact that Mrs. Moses B. Lake and son both saw Drew on the way for a physician on the day of the murder, and noticed that he wore a peculiar blue shirt, such as they had not known him to wear before.

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT.

An Escaped Convict Shot and Hung by a Mob in Illinois.

CHICAGO, October 9.—A special to the *Journal* from Peoria says about one o'clock this morning nearly a dozen men, supposed to be from Forest City, Macon county, Ill., succeeded in getting Wm. Pemberton, the escaped convict, away from a constable. They fired several loads of shot into his body, and not succeeding in killing him in this way, dragged him to a tree and hung him. The constable made a desperate fight for his prisoner, mortally wounding one of the mob. Pemberton cut one of the lynchers terribly. He was under arrest for horse-stealing. Great excitement prevails.

National Postal Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The Cincinnati delegates to the National Board of Trade, in their report to the Chamber of Commerce, recommend the Chamber to use whatever influence it might have with members of Congress to the end that the General Government may purchase the existing lines, and manage the whole telegraph business of the country. A resolution was offered in opposition to this, declaring that the Chamber does not commit itself in favor of the project of a National postal telegraph. The question has been the subject of many earnest discussions on the floor of the Chamber, which have been adjourned from time to time without final action being reached. The matter came up for final disposition to-day, and drew an unusually large attendance of members. Considerable skirmishing ensued, during which a motion for further postponement was voted down, and the resolution against committing the Chamber in favor of the postal telegraph was carried by a handsome majority.

Bank Swindlers Abroad.

QUEBEC, October 9.—A man named H. T. Adams, of New York, was arrested yesterday while endeavoring to pass a forged draft for $4,000 on the Bank of British North America. Since his arrest he confessed that he is one of an organized gang of swindlers, who had decided upon making simultaneous presentations of letters of credit wherever such paper was accepted.

HALIFAX, October 9.—The Bank of British North America was yesterday swindled out of $2,700 by a man who registered his name at a hotel as B. A. Bell, of New York, on a forged letter of credit purporting to have been issued at the New York agency. The man is supposed to be the same party who was arrested to-day in New Brunswick for an attempt to obtain money on the same forged letter.

A Bank Robber Captured.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—D. T. Bligh, Chief of Detectives, has been notified by John Howe Russell, President of the Huntington (Va.) Bank, that the man captured in Fentress county, Tennessee, with $4,900, is one of the gang who robbed his safe some time ago. Concerning him, Mr. Russell says: He proved to be the man who jumped over the counter and committed the robbery. The captured man had on his person several bills which the bank officials recognize as their own, one being a marked counterfeit. He also had Russell's pistol, which he took when he committed the robbery. It is thought the prisoner, if not Cole Younger, is one of his brothers.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Contemplated Reforms in the Turkish Provinces.

Diplomatic Rupture Between Holland and Venezuela.

Disastrous Inundations in England.

TURKEY.

The Servian Ministry.

BELGRADE, October 9.—It is reported that a new Servian Ministry has been formed, and that the members belong to the peace party.

The Contemplated Reforms.

LONDON, October 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special from Berlin containing the following: It is now proposed, in the execution of the contemplated reforms, that the administration of the disaffected provinces be entrusted to a Governor General enjoying the confidence of the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte. The proposal seems likely to succeed, though it is not at all likely that the great powers will guarantee the reforms, notwithstanding the insurgents still insist upon it.

The Mediators.

The consuls at Mostar are negotiating and endeavoring to pacify the insurgents through the medium of the clergy.

A Mostar dispatch says the consuls consider unless Turkey determines upon radical reforms in every department of Herzegovina, that the province will be completely lost to her.

A New Ministry Formed in Servia.

LONDON, October 10.—The formation of a new Ministry in Servia is confirmed.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Diplomatic Rupture with Venezuela.

THE HAGUE, October 9.—The diplomatic relations between this country and Venezuela have been broken off, because Holland refuses to indemnify Venezuela for the alleged intervention by Dutch subjects at Curacoa in Venezuelan internal affairs.

LONDON, October 9.—The following are the particulars in regard to the differences between Holland and Venezuela. The latter asked to be indemnified for the expenses of suppressing the recent revolt, which, as alleged, was aided by the inhabitants of Curacoa. Holland refused to enter into the negotiations until Venezuela restored the Dutch ship Midas and agreed to re-open her ports to Dutch commerce. Venezuela agreed to restore the Midas, but desired delay in withdrawal of the Holland or last second condition. Holland not having acceded to these terms within three days, the diplomatic relations between the two countries were ruptured. The Dutch representative at Curacoa has been re-called.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disastrous Inundations.

LONDON, October 10.—Recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams, and caused disastrous inundations in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The destruction of property is very heavy, and some lives are reported lost. The railroads are badly damaged and traffic generally suspended.

A War-Like Rumor.

According to a dispatch of the Press Association, it is reported in Portsmouth that all Her Majesty's ships in Japanese ports are ordered to China.

GERMANY.

An Addition to the Military Estimates.

LONDON, October 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin special says it is reported that Germany will demand this year an addition of six million marks to the military estimates.

SPAIN.

Carlist Activity.

MADRID, October 9.—Owing to the activity of the Carlists in enrolling troops and fortifying Somorostro, it is suspected that they contemplate another attack upon Bilbao.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

Lawlessness at Shenandoah, Pa., —Two Men Wounded—The Law Officers Fired On—Incendiary Fires at Mahonoy City.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 10.—There was considerable shooting and breaches of the peace at Shenandoah last night, and at one time there were fears of a riotous disturbances. Two men were shot—one, Richard Finnell, slightly, and Jim Johns severely wounded and threat ened. In attempting to make arrests the Chief Burgess, constable and police were frequently shot at, though without effect. One dispatch states that over a hundred shots were fired at the officers on the principal street, where the mob supposed the officers were. Johns was robbed of a watch and a sum of money. To-day there was much excitement, and the citizens generally anticipate another outbreak to-night, and the Deputy Sheriff was compelled to issue a proclamation this afternoon.

At Mahonoy City there were a number of incendiary fires. Two dwelling houses and three stables were burned. Three men were arrested for inciting riot.

A later dispatch states that during to-day (Sunday) ten additional arrests were made for inciting riot and incendiarism.

POTTSVILLE, October 10—10 P. M.—All is quiet at Shenandoah, though the town is under a heavy guard by the Sheriff's posse and special police. It is thought the disturbances grow out of a very jealous and bad feeling existing among the miners there of different nationalities, and may result in more disturbances and violence, but the authorities are confident they can preserve the peace with the assistance of the posse and police.

THE CHOCTAW NATION.

Annual Message of the Governor—Opposition to Railroads and the Admission of White Men—They Wish to be Let Alone.

CHAHLA TAMHA, CHOCTAW NATION, VIA CADDO, L. T., October 9.—His Excellency, Coleman Cole, Governor of the Choctaw Nation, delivered his annual message to the National Council in joint session today. He recommended the adoption of the colored people formerly held as slaves by the Choctaws, and now living within the limits of the Nation, giving them equal rights with Choctaw citizens except in soil, in that they be allowed forty acres only of land each, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1866. He recommends the placing of the public schools entirely under the control of the National Council, excluding children of white persons not citizens. He is opposed to the admission of any railroads, of white men as merchants or miners, and white population, and hopes the people of the United States will let the Choctaws alone, to enjoy their rights in their own way.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Arrived—The steamships Donau, from Bremen, and California, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, October 10.—Arrived—The City of Berlin, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, October 10.—The Adriatic, from New York, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, October 10.—The Suevia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Arrived—The steamers Denmark, from London, Britannic, from Liverpool, and Royal Minstrel, from Mediterranean ports.

BOSTON, October 10.—Arrived—The steamer Parthia, from Liverpool.

—Some miners lately returned to Green River Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, report good placer diggings in the streams of the Wind river and Big Horn mountains, about one hundred miles north of Camp Stambaugh and the old Sweet Water gold mines. Some of the men have come out for the winter, and will return in the spring. Others remain there during the winter.

REMEMBER THE SECOND

Great Sale of Gentleman's Private Library.

Embracing Large Collection of Valuable Works by Eminent Authors, in Drape's Auction Rooms,

182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Next Monday Evening, Oct. 11th, at 7 o'clock.

Catalogues now ready at the Auction Rooms.

Books on view on Monday.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

There will also be sold an

ELEGANT CABINET ORGAN,

and

A Beautiful Musical Box, plays 12 tunes.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO
Auctioneers,
182 Federal street,
Allegheny.

N. B.—Special seats reserved for ladies.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer California, at new York; steamer Donau, at New York.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet this afternoon.

····Policemen were cantering around all last night with umbrellas.

····A pickpocket was arrested in the Exposition building on Saturday while stealing from the person of a lady.

····A freight train jumped the track on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the Allegheny Park, early on Saturday morning.

····A freight train ran off the track on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Hillside, on Saturday, destroying several cars, and obstructing the road for some time.

····A mad dog created quite an excitement at Union Park, Allegheny, on Saturday. It ran into the residence of officer McCurry, where it was killed with a hammer.

····The ninth anniversary of the Young Men's Library Association of the First Presbyterian church, this city, was held last evening, at which the Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson delivered an address.

····The dispute between the contractors for the delivery of unbroken stone on rural thoroughfares and the City Engineer, regarding the measurement of said stone, is to be settled by a compromise.

····Three negroes, because they were refused liquor in a saloon on Franklin street, Allegheny, on Saturday, attacked a woman and an old man with handy-billies, knocked them down and injured them severely.

····A telegraph pole that was being raised on Sixth avenue, corner of Wood street, fell Saturday. It was broken into fragments, and narrowly missed making an obituary notice necessary for two or three of the workmen.

····Moist weather seems to be a first-class promoter of intoxication. Drunken men were plenty on the streets yesterday, and the Central Station prospects were good for a full attendance at the Mayor's levee this morning.

····On Saturday morning, at six o'clock, the small shed used for storing oil, lamps, &c., at the outer-depot in Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. The Good Will Engine Company was notified, and extinguished the fire, but not until the shed was almost destroyed.

····A woman named Mrs. Devitt was run over at Kleiling's coal works, South Side, on Friday morning, while gathering coal. The wheels of the cars passed over her abdomen, producing what will probably prove fatal injuries. She was still living, however, at last accounts.

····The Dravosburg *Adviser* is a little advertising sheet, which is published at Dravosburg by Messrs. Crumpp & Pritchard. It is to be devoted exclusively to advertising the business, and giving listings of home interest. It is to be published semi-monthly and the first number looks well.

····At the last meeting of the Street Committee S. R. Johnson was awarded a contract for the improvement of a street. He now says that when he bid fifty cents per yard for stone filling he meant $1.50. Engineer Dempster has informed him that his bid has been approved, and if it becomes necessary to re-let the contract he will be held responsible for the difference in price.

····A puddler's lockout is again threatened. Some of the iron firms have been negotiating with their own puddlers, asking them to agree to a reduction of one dollar per ton, while the others have notified their puddlers according to thirty days' notice agreed upon previously, that after November 5th, next, they would not be paid more than $4.50 per ton for puddling. In almost every instance the men claim the protection of the sliding scale, and say that they must go out if the manufacturers insist upon the reduction below the market price for iron. There is to be a conference between the heaters and puddlers this afternoon, in reference to the wages question.

PERSONAL.

····Mayor Phillips is Secretary of the "Sportsman's Club of Pennsylvania."

····Dr. R. Elton Warner, of Allegheny, has been delegated to the State Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania, from this district, which convenes at Franklin, Pa., on the 12th inst.

····Miss Florence Correne Young, who had been confined to her room by consumption, for about six months, died in Atchison, Kansas, on the 19th of September last. She was in the 18th year of her age, and had many friends in this city and vicinity.

····Controller Snodgrass wants an ordinance passed authorizing him to retain from all contractors of city work an amount sufficient to guarantee the payment of one months' wages to all laborers employed on said work. The object of it is to prevent contractors from defrauding their employes.

····S. S. Childs, Grand Patriarch, A. Schlayer, Grand Marshal, and Dr. C. N. Hicks, Grand Lodge Representative of the I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania, who have been on an official tour among the subordinate lodges of Fayette, Bedford and Somerset counties, arrived in the city on Saturday, from Uniontown, and will visit McKeesport this evening.

····The following are the officers of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, which meets in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week: President, R. J. McCandless, M. D., of Philadelphia; Secretaries, Drs. M. M. Walker and Pemberton Dudley, of Philadelphia; Vice President, Joseph E. Jones, M. D., of West Chester, Treasurer, J. F. Cooper, M. D., of Allegheny.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

THERE were eighteen common cases before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning. The highest fine imposed was $5.

THE Mayor's Sunday morning hearing developed twenty-one cases. Dan. French, Patrick Devine, Ann Reynolds and Frank Lyde were sent to jail for ten days.

THE notorious "Shaky" Patterson was arrested on Robinson street, Allegheny, on Saturday night, where he, with a couple of his companions, were creating a row. He was fined $5 and costs, which he paid.

PETER CURTIN was sent to jail on Saturday by the Mayor for trial on a charge of larceny from I. R. Whittaker. It is only six weeks since Curtin was released from the Penitentiary, one month of which time he has spent in the Workhouse.

CATHARINE HOOPER has brought suit before Alderman McMasters against "Dot" Hurd, charging her with perjury. The plaintiff alleges that she was imprisoned upon testimony made by the defendant before Mayor McCarthy, which was false. Warrant issued.

PETER DUFFY was arrested on Saturday evening as the frolicsome youth who bounced officer Robinson, a week previous, at the corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, and with a boulder knocked him deaf. Peter "duffed" up $1,000 bail for a hearing next Friday.

JOHN B. KILLEYKILLY on Saturday evening appeared before Squire McMasters and entered suit against Henry Holmes, Secretary of the South Side Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, charging him with the embezzlement of $404. The money is alleged to have been collected by Holmes as agent of the society, and appropriated to his own use. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the embezzler.

McCord & Co.

would call special attention to their extensive and elegant assortment of Shetland and Alaska seal skin, sacques, boas and muffs just opened, 131 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

W. H. SCROGGINS,

Fashionable Hair Dressing
AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
No. 48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
OF
GILL & BROTHER,
253 Liberty St., Five Doors from head of WOOD STREET.

We are daily receiving goods, and have now one of the Largest Fall Stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's CUSTOM CALF SHOES.

Men's Miner's Shoes, Rubber Goods, at Factory Prices.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated.

FALL TRADE.

M'CORD & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Park street, from Spring alley to Lexington street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

Pittsburgh, October 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of O'Hara street from Ellsworth avenue to Pensha railroad, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

Pittsburgh, October 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of 46th street, from Butler street to Davidson's Run, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

Pittsburgh, October 11, 1875.

ENGLISH WORSTEDS!

ALL THE

Newest Designs

AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Ave.

KNAKE & M'GINN.

Pittsburgh Music Publishing House.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

Patent Arion Piano,
Knake & M'Glinn Piano,
Knake & M'Glinn Organs.

And a large and well selected stock of

Violins, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutes, Banjos Brass & German Silver Band Instruments German and French Accordeons.

Strings, Trimmings and Instruction Books for all Instruments constantly on hand. Instruments sold on monthly payments. Send for catalogue and price lists. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Near Suspension Bridge.

VISITORS

TO THE

Grand Industrial Exposition

Will also find at

172 & 174 FEDERAL ST

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Ten	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, and when wanted Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 98¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 116¼.

IT turns out that even leading Democrats in Ohio, who stand up for ALLEN, admit the extreme probability of CARY's defeat. Yet they say that there will not be over 2,000 votes difference between them. This is a clear intimation that they whittle it very close, even as to ALLEN. It is really equivalent to conceding ALLEN's defeat.

POOR ROUTH! He has been made to stand up to the nomination forced upon him, and sign an acceptance of the doings of the County Democratic Committee. Possibly a dose of flattery made the pill go better, —but he was among the very few who *didn't* get elected last year. Then, there was some excuse for his candidacy,—as it was an office he could fill, at least so far as voting went. But imagine him in the Register's office marching with graceful form and elegant step through the intricacies of a complicated will case! How splendidly he would analyze evidence, and apply law! We have heard, somewhere, of a bull in a china shop.

THE Ohio election takes place to-morrow. We urgently impress on our friends in that State that they vote—and that they take every friend with them they can—and see that they vote the Republican ticket. It is a contest, the equal of which has not been seen these many years. Party lines are broken, and certain estimates cannot be made. We honestly think, from all the information that reaches us, that the Republican ticket will be triumphantly elected. But it is not wise to leave a vote unpolled. We therefore urge every Republican to see to it that his vote, and those of his neighbors, reach the ballot box to-morrow. Swell the victory, if you do nothing more.

WE hear, occasionally, words of complaint that the canvass in this State is not more ostentatiously pressed. We are realizing for the first time, the full effect of the change of voting time. Instead of Pennsylvania being the great leading State, to indicate the popular drift, we have become one of those that look to Ohio and other States that vote to-morrow, for the cue to the drift of the popular mind. Still, while undemonstrative, there has been no lack of suitable energy on the part of the State Executive Committee, and when Ohio votes, it will be seen that we have the force left for vigorous, aggressive measures. The outlook in this State is generally bright and encouraging.

FIGURES have been collated from official sources, which show, on their face the utter villainy of the Democratic administration in Georgia, particularly in its discrimination against the colored race. Thus the white voters are numbered at 114,000 to 81,429 colored voters. The actual vote recorded is 93,519 Democrats to 36,753 Republicans. Suppose the vote to be strictly on the color line,—it will be seen that the whites polled nearly the full vote, while but about one-third the colored vote was out. The reason given by the colored people for this is, that the Democrats, who are in power, discriminate against them by a severe poll tax, which is not enforced against the whites. Add to this that the Democratic vote actually exceeds the poll list, and we have the clearest evidence that Georgia is held by the Democracy by means of the grossest frauds.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* sums up the results of the canvass, and remands the issues to the people as follows: "The Democratic party, by its platform and its candidates, is committed to inflation, which means repudiation; by its alliance with the Roman Catholic priesthood, it is committed to the policy of that Church, which is to shiver the free schools to pieces; by the action of the last Legislature and by bad nominations, it is opposed to honesty and economy in public affairs, and by its submission to the influence of the solid Catholic vote it cannot be trusted as a bulwark against sectarian interference with the affairs of State. Upon these points the Democratic party, as at present organized in Ohio, has been arraigned at the bar of public opinion, tried, and found guilty. It now only remains for the people to pass sentence. The case has been virtually given to the jury, which consists of 540,000 voters. This jury decides by a majority, and the only question now is whether the majority for HAYES, honest money, free schools, and no connection between Church and State, will be 20,000 or 40,000. It will not fall below the former figure, and we do not expect it to exceed the latter. This estimate is based upon the best obtainable information, and upon the fact that the people are wide awake, desperately in earnest, well-informed, and upon the further belief that the full vote of the State will be polled." We fully believe that the outcome will be as the *Gazette* predicts.

THE Chicago Exposition closed on Saturday evening,—having been a brilliant success, from the beginning, so far as attendance is concerned. Its financial outcome is yet to be ascertained. It conformed to the idea of cheap admissions, and probably could afford to do so for two reasons: It gave no premiums, and it had been in operation sufficiently long to have its buildings nearly paid for. The difficulty with all such enterprises is, that the first outlay is necessarily large, and, in the case of our home Exposition, the burthen of this has fallen on a few. It is thought, by many, that as a mere money-making enterprise, low rates are cheapest. Where such large masses are to be considered, it is a matter of doubt. It is certain that the management of our Exposition desire to do liberally, but they must also seek a safe outcome. All first Expositions have, in this country, charged the fifty cent rate, —some having low rate days,—as Wednesday and Saturday. Chicago had some large days, but whether the regular, continuous attendance was so large, we are not clearly informed. It was, in the main, a very successful Exposition, undoubtedly. The attendance was, in the main, large, and the display of goods very attractive. It is undoubtedly true that such enterprises are for the masses, and should be made to attract them, but expenses are to be met, and bills paid; so that business principles are not to be overlooked.

SCHURZ'S LETTER.

The letter of CARL SCHURZ, in reply to that of WENDELL PHILLIPS, is a timely production, and one that utterly demolishes the position assumed by PHILLIPS. While we do not agree with the ex-Senator in every point made, we do agree with the general tenor of his letter,—that national honor requires the keeping of our pledged faith to resume, at some time, specie payments. The four points in SCHURZ's speech, which are attacked by PHILLIPS, are merely the enunciation of general principles, which no sound mind can reject. The first of these points is, simply, that the bulk of business of the country is transacted by means of checks, notes and bills of exchange, serving to transfer bank accounts, without actually removing the currency from bank to bank, and that, therefore, the currency in banks is not idle. This statement is so evidently true, and relates so entirely to the practical operations of banking, that it is silly to dispute it. Its logic is, in one direction, that under this system it takes far less currency to do a large amount of business than would otherwise be the case; in another, that currency is not the direct, but the indirect, means of business operations,—all of which in indisputable. To contest this, as Mr. PHILLIPS does, in the interest of abolishing the forms of paper used to transfer bank credits, and directly use currency, is simply absurd, and does not touch the real questions at issue.

On the second point at issue, Mr. PHILLIPS, as is usual with him, goes to extremes. He assumes that any amount of inflation will not affect the purchasing power of currency. This is absurd. If currency is issued beyond the actual and legitimate demands of business, it certainly will depreciate; but where business actually requires it, as we believe it did in this country just before the panic, we do not fear an inflation of prices. The limit under the law, as it stood before the resumption act of last Winter was passed, was $400,000,000. What we had did not meet the demands of business when the strain of the crop moving season came on. So, on the contrary, it is not absolutely true, as Mr. SCHURZ claims, that the certainty of resumption, and contraction of the volume of the currency will afford absolute protection against the rise of gold, or, as it is sometimes stated, the depreciation of greenbacks. There are many causes that apply in this case. Just now we have illustrations of this. The volume of greenbacks has been reduced nearly $10,000,000 in the current year, yet gold has steadily appreciated, and this in the face of the fact that resumption is promised in 1879? Nor do we believe the agitation of this question, in the politics of the day, affects it a particle. Two causes operate. The strain to draw gold to Germany has unsettled the English gold market, and England, owing to the bonds it holds, having power over our gold supply, has been drawing on it to make up her own losses of the precious metals. About $30,000,000 more gold has been drawn away from us than was taken up to the same period last year. Then, our mines have not been as productive in this as in former years. Thus the supply of gold has been reduced, and hence the premium advanced. Mr. SCHURZ leaves this totally out of account, yet we believe it absolutely vital to the whole question of resumption. It illustrates that, in order to resume, we must be in position to keep at home our gold supply. In order to do this, we must either buy and bring home our bonds, or develop exports, so that our gold supply need not be drawn upon. We must have these conditions, or our gold market will be affected despite all we can do.

We differ greatly from France, in at least two particulars. We are a debtor, she a creditor nation. It is infinitely more easy for a creditor nation to resume, than for a debtor nation to do the same thing. The reason is obvious. Her people can take the securities of the nation, thus keeping her gold supply at home. Had we our wealth developed, this question would naturally solve itself; but we have not yet reached this position while France has. We are a developing nation,—France is not. Our wealth is only in process of development. As is well known, it requires capital to develop the resources of a new country. Hence while we have progressed, at an astonishing rate, for a number of years, in the development of wealth, there is still so much to be developed, in agriculture, mines, and all else, that the bulk of our capital is locked up. Hence we are not in condition, as France is, to take and carry the obligations of the nation, and so our gold floats away, to pay interest on our debt, while that of France remains at home. The same reason fully explains why Germany is prostrated in the effort to reach resumption. She must draw her gold from abroad, and to do this makes herself a debtor nation, and suffers severely because of this fact. It is a universal law,—and the only question is, how to meet honest obligations, and when, and suffer as little as possible. We have urged that time for resumption be not fixed, and the country left to overcome the difficulties we have mentioned.

The third point,—that large emissions of paper will promote profligacy and corruption is doubtless true,—and yet not the whole truth. As an argument against unchecked inflation, it is sound and right. As a reason in favor of forced resumption, it amounts to nothing. We do not clearly understand Mr. SCHURZ to argue in favor of the Resumption Act for 1879, but assuming it to be so, it is weak. Before paper currency was originated, in ancient Egypt and Rome, profligacy and corruption existed. Abundance of money of any kind promotes this. Other causes,—as gambling, evil passions and propensities promote it. Constituted as human nature is, nothing but poverty or Divine grace will control in matters of this kind. Hence as an argument in favor of Resumption by force, it is of little value.

The fourth statement, that the precious metals furnish a standard little liable to be interfered with by demagogues and visionaries is a strong one. Gold and silver are international currency—and the standard is an international one. Congress can change the standard, so far as our mintage is concerned, but experience has taught us that we do it at our peril. If we make the standard higher than that of other countries, our gold and silver will leave us, because of its increased value over the gold and silver coins of other countries. If, on the other hand, it is depreciated, it is injured as a currency, even in the home markets. These facts have been abundantly proven by past experience, in this country, Congress having altered the standard once or twice. Hence, while Congress *can* change the standard, it is not likely to do so, and the standard is not likely to change very greatly. Other causes, however, will depress or advance prices,—and regularity in price will not necessarily follow the adoption of a gold standard. The currency we now have, properly limited, so that the volume shall not exceed reasonable bounds, will accomplish as nearly the same result as any currency, other than gold, that can be provided. The only danger, and the one that is to be dreaded, is the changes ever being made. Could the Resumption act be repealed, and some assurance be had that we shall have no legislation affecting the currency for the next ten years, leaving it to the national banks to supply under existing laws, the currency that might be actually needed, we would speedily have prosperity and confidence which would ultimately culminate in specie payments.

THE Paterson *Guardian* says that the outlook for the locomotive works of that city was never darker than at present. There is scarcely any prospect of work for the coming winter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT is noticeable that the Democratic papers of Ohio steer very clear of all mention of the school question.

BIGELOW, the slanderer of Dewitt Clinton, is too bitter a pill for the Democrats along the line of the Erie canal to swallow. They will not vote for him.

WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks of the Venetians using paper money. Doubtless *Othello* had just received his pay in that currency when he exclaimed, "He who steals my purse steals *trash!*"

ONE of ex-Senator Harlan's firm friends, Colonel Root, of Henry county, Iowa, says that Harlan has already enough pledges from Reaublican candidates for the Legislature to send him back to the Senate.

GENERAL WOODFORD is making such a splendid campaign in Ohio, that we now begin to think the 1876 ticket may be: For President, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky; for Vice President, Stewart E. Woodford, of New York.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THERE is as much truth as poetry, and altogether far too much of the former in this verse:

When politicians catch your sleeve
And lead you off to "beer,"
The fall election days have come,
The drunkest of the year."

ONE of our exchanges thinks that "there is increasing reason to believe that the Republican candidate for Centennial President will be either Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, or Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky," and says: "The Republican party can do better than take either of them, however. It can take them both. It can make the ticket 'Adams and Bristow.'"

WE have no wish to encourage betting, believing offers to bet are of slight consequence as indicating results of an election; but feel bound to give a friend a hearing. Our friend proposes to bet five hundred dollars that General Hayes will be elected by the people to be the next Governor of Ohio. We give this hearing to our friends for the benefit of our betting Democratic friends.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

FOR ways that are dark and tricks that he hopes will not be vain, the modern Democrat is peculiar. The scheme to defeat Hayes, just unearthed in Ohio, is a sample. It is alleged that a chemist from Alabama is in Cincinnati, in consultation with Democratic committees, State and local, concerning a method of scratching tickets with invisible ink, which he claims have been successfully tried in his State. The process is to obtain as many Republican tickets as possible and scratch the name of Hayes with an invisible ink, and get them into the hands of Republicans to vote. With good organization it would not be difficult to obtain and scratch many tickets at every poll. Then a Democratic confederate casts a ballot in which is wrapped a powder, which, being shaken in the ballot-box, develops the ink and makes the scratch visible. Thus Republican voters would be cheated of their design to vote for Hayes in a manner that would render subsequent detection useless if not impossible. The scheme will be exposed in the State papers, and voters will be placed on their guard. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the process of "scratching" tickets with invisible ink, and dropping a powder into the ballot-box that will convert the invisible ink into a distinct scratch, is not a joke. It is a fact.

PERSONAL.

THE Pope will create two more cardinals at the consistory to be held December 8.

THE Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been appointed to act as one of the judges at the baby show at Niles, Mich.

THE wife of Chief Justice Waite was severely injured by falling down stairs at Middletown, Conn., recently.

FRANK WALWORTH, according to the Auburn papers, is fat and healthy, and is comfortably lodged. Not crazy now?

BRIGHAM YOUNG has been dubbed Brig. Gen. from having been called "Briggy dear," so often by his numerous wives.

THE Right Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, D. C. L., Bishop of Brechen, Scotland, is dead. He was fifty-eight years of age.

AT Memphis, the other day, Beecher sold for $17, Tilton brought $18, and Mrs. Tilton brought only $5. They were "wax figgers."

IF Carruth dies within one year from the time of the shooting, Landis is liable to be indicted for the shooting, according to the laws of New Jersey.

MRS. JANES, wife of Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dangerously sick with paralysis at the home of her son at Madison, N. J.

ROBERT DALE OWEN left the insane asylum at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and was warmly received by his friends when he appeared on the streets.

MGR. RONCETTI, who brought over Cardinal McCloskey's beretta, has written a letter in which he expresses his great gratification at his handsome reception in this country.

IT is reported that the movement in Massachusetts to purchase an island in Polynesia and settle Wendell Phillips upon it, excites too much sympathy for the savages to be successful.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

SENATOR SCHURZ closed his labors in the Ohio campaign on Thursday, and returned to St. Louis. He will go to New York in a day or two to meet his wife and daughters, who sailed from Bremen on the 2d inst.

BILLY EMERSON, the negro minstrel, makes $25,000 a year. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the philosopher, makes $900. The latter has frequently deplored the fact that he couldn't get his head to hit a tambourine right in the middle.

MRS. CHARLES MOULTON will be married on the 21st inst. to Mr. J. H. de Hegermann-Lindencrone, Danish Minister at Washington. The ceremony will take place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mrs. Moulton's present residence.

IT is gossiped in Bloomington, Ill., that during the coming winter Miss Sallie Davis, daughter of Justice David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, whose home is in the above-mentioned city, will be married to a son of Justice Swayne.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON is not about to sail round the world, as has been stated. The *Pays*, in denying the report, takes occasion to say: "At this moment a prince of the Imperial family must respectfully hold himself at the disposal of France, which may at any moment summon him."

DR. CUMMING having stated, during a late visit to Newburg, New York, that a prominent Protestant Episcopal clergyman of San Francisco would soon join the new movement, the Newburg *Journal* published a card signed by every Protestant clergyman in San Francisco, denying the Doctor's declaration. An explanation is needed.

THE Rev. Mr. Bartlett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, now in New York, is suffering a temporary inconvenience from the bite of a horse.—*Lexington Press.*

"The horse bit his master,
How came it to pass?
He heard the good pastor
Say 'All flesh is grass.'"

CHARLEY ROSS's father had a comical interview in Canada with a showman who had advertised "The Ross Family" as a part of his exhibition. The wax figures looked as little like the Ross family as like the Family in the Moon; but the showman told Mr. Ross that they were taken from life, with the consent of Mr. Ross, with whom the man of saw-dust and wax pretended to have an intimate acquaintance. When Mr. Ross revealed his personality the exhibitor confessed that he had overdrawn his statements. The Ross Family was originally the Temperate Family, and was used as a counterpart to the Intemperate Family, which still remains on exhibition in the same tent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A LARGE chestnut crop is predicted this year.

A DISPATCH from Monteviedo announces that martial law has been proclaimed there.

THE Bombay (India) *Times* reports a severe outbreak of cholera in the province of Lysore.

LARGE apes are now regularly employed on the Island of Ceylon, Italy, to pull cocoanuts. They are said to select suitable fruit with great discrimination.

A NEWSPAPER published at Boulogne-sur-Mer, called the *Season*, prints a list of all marriageable ladies newly arrived, be they young or old. It's a very convenient directory.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* is puzzled about the approaching hard winter. It asks, "Will Indians work?" Yes, and with very little capital. Ten cents worth of plug tobacco will set one at head work for a week.

THE report that a pearl worth $400 was found in a Baltimore oyster that had been served out as one of a "dozen raws," was probably set afloat by a Baltimore oysterman to increase the demand for his goods and save the trouble of cooking them.

THE latest accounts from the West in regard to general trade correspond with the great crops which are now known to have been secured. The country merchants, as well as the heavy jobbers in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, are, as a rule, in excellent spirits.

A REVIVAL of export trade in American hops is noted recently. For some years past we have been importers instead of exporters. But this year the United States have grown a large and fine crop, while that of Great Britain is deficient—both in amount and quality.

ADVICES from Kingston, Jamaica, of October 1st, confirm the statement that the Cuban steamer Uruguay landed a portion of her cargo of arms and munitions intended for the insurgents on the Cuban coast before being discovered by the Tornado and driven into Jamaica.

AFTER the little body of a child was transferred from one lot to another in the New Haven cemetery, on Monday last, a little black-and-tan dog belonging to the deceased lay down on the mound, could not be driven or coaxed away, and at last accounts was still keeping faithful watch.

A FRENCH gentleman, who was showing an American friend through Paris, said: "I suppose in America you do not have many statues of the founders of your country?" "Oh, yes, plenty of them," replied the American. "There is one in front of nearly every cigar store in the land."

A WASHINGTON paper accuses the colored population of the country of stinginess. It says that not one of the many wealthy men of color in the land has been found willing to contribute fifty dollars toward the support of Howard University, although their colored people have chiefly enjoyed its advantages.

A YOUNG and beautiful New Jersey girl, who was falsely accused of theft and acquitted on instructions from the Judge, sprang on the bench and gave His Honor a resounding kiss "for his mother." She was not fined for contempt, and the Judge did *not* say, "Never let me catch you here again," or "Don't do so any more."

THE body of Joseph Beha, a well known clothing merchant, of Memphis, was found in the bayou near the gas works in that city, on Friday evening. His hat and coat were found on the bank, which led to the bayou being dragged, and the body was found. He is supposed to have committed suicide, owing to domestic troubles.

THE Yale Faculty this year consists of sixty-six members against sixty-two last year, and there are twenty-three instructors and lecturers. The whole number of students in the several departments is 988, of whom 541 are in the academic, 223 in the scientific, ninety-five in the divinity school, sixty-six in the law school and fifty-eight in the department of philosophy and the arts.

A POLICEMAN at Roger Williams Park, Providence, a few days ago having seen a turtle dig a hole and deposit her eggs, dug them up by night, and, making a hole in his yard, again buried them. After one hundred and twelve hours they began to hatch out, and in a short time thirty-four turtles, no larger than an old-fashioned copper cent, came to the surface; only one of the eggs failing to hatch.

BROWNSON'S *Review* goes out in a blaze of polemical fireworks in the October number. Dr. Brownson has made a most vigorous war for the Roman Catholic Church since his conversion in 1830, and his *Review* has been able and readable at all times, but he has been so intensely independent, has stood so much alone, and made war so fiercely upon everybody outside the Roman communion, that the rather melancholy end of his efforts is not astonishing.

CHARLEY ROSS.

Efforts to Induce Westervelt to Confess—A Pardon Offered Him to Tell—He Knows Nothing, But "Search the Catholic Institutions"—He is Sentenced to Seven Years at Hard Labor.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald*, of Saturday, says: After the conviction of William H. Westervelt for complicity in the concealment of Charley Ross, in not giving Mosher and Douglass to justice when he knew that the police were after them, he was taken to Moyamensing Prison, in this city, where he has remained ever since. There was to be a delay before he was sentenced, his counsel having moved for a new trial, the arguments upon which question it was necessary to hear upon both sides. Since his trial he has been constantly visited by Mr. Ross and his agents, who have tried in every way to secure some further information from him—some clue, however vague and slight, that may lead to the recovery of the child. He has been told that Mr. Ross will use his influence to obtain him a full pardon if he will tell what common reports credit him with knowing of the whereabouts of the child. Officials of the State and city governments have intimated to him that a pardon will surely be granted if he confesses. All has been of little avail, however. The prisoner has always told the same answer to such offers, "I know nothing more than I have told. I do not know where the child is, and if my life depended on it I could not tell." One day not long since, however, when the jailer was talking to him, he did let fall a suggestion that may be worth following up. He did not speak from positive knowledge, he said, "but tell Mr. Ross to SEARCH THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS."

Being asked what institutions he referred to, he said, "The orphan asylums and schools."

Did he know of any such places in particular or any city where this had best be done? "No," he replied, "search them all. The boy may be found in one."

"How did he know?"

"I do not know," was his pettish answer. "I only hope so. How should I know? I only advise it. I have a theory; that's all."

"What was his reason for suggesting this step?" His answer showed the shrewdness of the man. It was a thought worthy of the boldest detective.

"Charley Ross," he said, "might be in one of those institutions in our most public streets in this very city, and be as far away as if he was on the other side of the globe. He would be as much out of the world as if he were dead. The sister or brother having charge of these places might innocently have possession of that child—he could be given into their hands in a thousand ways—and they be profoundly ignorant that the whole world is looking for him. Every newspaper proper in the land has published the story of the abduction and the description of the child, yet these religious orders would not hear a word of it. Why? For the simple reason that a secular paper never enters their walls. Only religious papers are ever found there."

This suggestion, which was made in language substantially that given above, was too valuable to be passed unheeded. The institutions for the reception of children, both Catholic and Protestant, religious and secular, were visited at the time the police made domiciliary visits to every house in this city last year. Not only was that search not a thorough one as far as it went, but it did not extend to any other city than Philadelphia.

THE PLAN IS ADOPTED.

The plan proposed by Westervelt is so admirable that every one will naturally wonder why somebody else did not think of it before, which is always the case when a bright idea is evolved in an emergency. Perhaps some may claim that it has been broached before, or even that it has been done in the police search before alluded to; but it cannot be disputed that anything approaching a thorough investigation in all the religious institutions of the United States has been made since Mr. Ross's visit.

Westervelt's suggestion has been adopted. A leading Catholic journal which circulates in every Roman charitable or religious institution in the United States and Canada is about to publish—perhaps by this time has published—a description of the missing child. Whether anything comes of it time will show.

WESTERVELT'S IGNORANCE.

Of one thing I think the public may rest assured, Westervelt does not know the hiding place of Charley Ross. If he did he would have confessed before. Only a day or two ago a rich man, a western merchant, and a man of influence in public affairs, asked to see Westervelt in his cell. He introduced himself and said, "If you will tell Mr. Ross or any person you may choose to name where or how Charley Ross can be found I will not only pardon you, my word that you shall have a free pardon, but I will give you a large sum of money, enough to take you away from here and make you comfortable." Is it likely that a man who has shown that he has affection for his children would have refused such an offer as this when he sees the gates of a prison closing on him perhaps for life, and his own little ones suffering as much as he? It is unreasonable to hope that this man knows any more than he has told. His suggestion was merely that of an unusually acute man who has thought much on the matter.

WESTERVELT SENTENCED.

Judge Elcock, who presided at the trial of Westervelt, was also the judge, by an absurd law of this State, before whom the prisoner's counsel was obliged to make the motion for a new trial. It was not to be expected that an occupant of the Bench would do otherwise than pass favorably upon his own previous decisions, so that nobody was surprised this morning when Judge Elcock announced, after the opening of the court, that in the case of the motion for a new trial in behalf of Westervelt he had carefully reviewed the reasons, found them the same that he had passed upon during the trial, and therefore overruled the motion. The prisoner, who was already in court with a batch of others awaiting trial, was then directed to stand up. He did so in what is called the little dock, and Judge Elcock spoke to him as follows:

THE SENTENCE.

The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of one dollar, the costs of prosecution, and that you undergo an imprisonment at solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of seven years, and that you stand committed until that sentence be complied with.

MR. TOIR, of Aylesbury, England, has just surpassed anything of ancient or modern times in the success of a cattle sale. He is one of the prominent cattle breeders of Great Britain. A few days ago he sold eighty-five animals for $214,650, being an average of $2,525 a head. The highest priced beast, Bright Empress, brought $10,800, and other cows sold at $8,000, $7,500, $6,000, two at $5 000, and heifers at from $4,000 to $5,000. Fifteen hundred persons were present.

REVOLUTIONARY HATS.

A Discovery in an Old House in Philadelphia.

An interesting Revolutionary relic, of special value in view of the approaching Centennial, was discovered in an old house in Minor street a few days ago. Workmen have been engaged for several days in tearing down an antiquated building at No. 513 in that street, and they went into the attic of the rear building. The roof had been left entire, but while some of the men were tearing out the solid partitions others began to tear down the ceiling. A heavy thrust with a crowbar brought a large section out in a lump, and, much to the astonishment of the workmen, a shower of heavy leather hats and caps poured out from between the ceiling and the rafters and rolled at their feet. They were of all sizes and of several different patterns, and when the men got the accumulated dust brushed off it was evident that they had unearthed the head-gear of a band of Revolutionary soldiers. Some of the hats, high in front and low behind, with no front-piece, but with a heavy leather guard at the back to cover the neck, closely resembled those worn by the Hessians; but others, of different shapes, and especially the large-topped caps, were unlike the Hessian pattern, and looked as though they might have belonged to artillerymen or cavalrymen. One of the high hats, much brighter and better preserved than any of the others, had evidently belonged to an officer, and was ornamented with stripes of yellow paint. It had a glazed surface, resembling patent leather, and was immediately appropriated by Mr. Joseph L. Likens, the builder in charge of the house. Mr. Likens and Mr. Malsbury, the bricklayer, who are taking down the house, had the hats piled in a corner of one of the front rooms, and, after many of them had disappeared with the army of relic hunters, who soon crowded the building, more than two hundred were left. The building in which the hats were found is a low three-story brick, with old-fashioned square windows, glazed each with twelve of the tiny panes of glass that the old-time builders used. It stands on the site of what was for some time Washington's headquarters, and it is said that it was at one time used as a barracks for the British troops. It has lately been used as a paper and rag warehouse.—*Phila. Times.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,351.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. B. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap3-p87

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, Chimney Tops, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.
A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to be found in the market, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. Nws
NEWELL INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on Monday, September 6th.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College, or for Business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues at Book and Music Stores.
Applications for admission will be received at 47 Seventh street, from and after the 24th inst.
BURCHFIELD and McCREERY,
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Duff's College
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An Institution for imparting a business education to young and middle aged men. No classes, individual instruction only. Students can enter at any time. For information, call on or address
P. DUFF & SONS,
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Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, OCT. 9.
NEW AND DESIRABLE
Dress Goods!
At most Remarkable Low Prices.
Immense Stock to Select from.
Our very large sales of Dress Goods during the present week have been met by large supplies of new goods daily coming in, thus keeping our stock new, full and complete. Medium and fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 12½c, New Bright Colored Plaids.
At 12½c, New Gray and Brown Plaids.
At 18¾c and 22c, New Fall Dress Goods.
At 25c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.
New "Knickerbocker" Suitings.
New Fall Styles in Plaids, &c.
New Camel's Hair Cloths.
New Cashmere and Thibet Suitings.
All the New Colors in
Cashmeres, French Merinos, Mohairs, &c.,
At very low prices.
Splendid Bargains in
BLACK CASHMERES,
From 60c to $1.75 per yard.
Great inducements offered in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
All qualities from 25c to 87½c.
Black & Colored Dress Silks
We still offer full supply of the grand bargains in Dress Silks.
NOTICE.---The ent eighteen large store r we offer to our retail small quantities at the
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Scarlet all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Scotch all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Scarlet Flannel
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Shetland Merino
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.
FOR LADIES.
VESTS AND DRAWERS, White and Scarlet all Wool
VESTS AND DRAWERS, White and Shetland
VESTS AND DRAWERS, Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.
For Misses and Children.
White Merino Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS.
No Old Stock.
ALL FRESH.
FALL STYLES.
HENRY McCALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETS!
THE LATEST STYLES,
A CHOICE STOCK
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
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New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
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In Germania Bank Building,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 11, 1875.

Saturday was a day of moderate activity at the banks,—the inflow of deposits being larger than the outflow by drafts. This is not entirely satisfactory, as there are not enough of acceptable notes offering to take up the surplus deposits. So the affairs of the banks indicate several things, few of which are entirely encouraging. The influx of currency means a lull in business, and the smallness of the demand substantially the same thing. The truth is, capitalists are seeking real estate investments, and not stocks. Hence, there is a growing feeling that operates against the active revival of industry. We notice that the bank statements indicate that our banks are in a healthy condition.

Of affairs in Chicago the *Inter-Ocean* says: There seemed to be a general lull in activity at the banks. Orders from the country for currency are considerably lighter, and some of the most prominent banks are now receiving as much currency back from the country as they send out. It looks, therefore, as though the movement of currency to the country in connection with the grain crops had terminated, and there is not likely to be any further call for currency until it is wanted next month to pay for hogs. But, as mentioned Frtday, the banks of this city have sent out probably $10,000,000 of currency to the grain raising section of the Northwest in the last forty days. The greater portion of this is in circulation in the country yet, and is amply sufficient to meet all the requirements for currency in marketing the grain crops. If the weather should turn more favorable, so as to make better country roads, it is believed that the wheat would come forward more freely than at present, though the general feeling that the foreign demand will improve as the season progresses, and that prices will rule a good deal higher some time before next Spring, seems likely to prevent any very heavy movement. Everybody has been disappointed in the expectations of large receipts of wheat in the last few weeks. Money is still comparatively easy, though the loans and discounts have been and large demands of the country banks for rediscounts have left scarcely any cheap money in the market. Some of the pork packers' money, which will not be wanted until next month, is offered for thirty days at 7 per cent. per annum, but the general rates are 8 per cent. Several have been advanced to 10 per cent., except in a few cases. In all quarters the great contrast between business prospects in the East as compared with the West is the subject of remark. Several Chicago business men and bankers who have returned this week from their vacations spent in the Eastern States say there is a feeling of depression all over New England. Many of the wealthy citizens of that section of the country admit that for years past they have placed fictitious values on their property, and they acknowledge now that both trade and wealth are slipping away from them. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 9th says in its money article: "An old merchant said to us to-day, and the same opinion and almost the identical expression came from one of our oldest brokers, that Wall street is now the blackest place, in respect to business confidence, in the whole country."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¾	5-20's 1868—coupon	121
" 1881, coup.	120¾	10-40's	115¾
" 1864	119	Currency 6's	124
" 1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	101¾	Ohio & Miss	15¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	63¾
C., C. & I. C	27	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Ft. Wayne	120	Harlem	131
St. Paul	31¾	Adams Express	99
Do. Pref	61¾	American Express	53
Michigan Southern	92¾	U. S. Express	43¾
Do. Central	53¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	78¾
North Western. Com	34¾	Quicksilver	30¾
Do. Pref	67	Mort Wayne	—
Rock Island	102¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	16
Chero. & Pitts	88¾	Panama	120
Pacific Mail	35	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	74¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	50½	Cen. Trans (S)	46¾
Reading (S)	50¾	Empire Do. (S)	52¾
Old Cos. of N. J. (S)	131¾	A. & S. R. 7-30. (A)	75
Gt. Creek (S)	104	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75
Lehigh Valley (S)	61¾		

NEW YORK, October 9, 1875.

The events of the week in financial circles have been important so far as the Stock Exchange was concerned, and there has been a carnival of depression, resulting in a heavy decline in railway and miscellaneous shares. The feeling at intervals has been unusually feverish, and both dividend and non-dividend paying shares have been sold with great boldness. Rumors of the most unfavorable character have been freely circulated, many of which prove to be without foundation in fact. Outside of Wall street business matters are improving, and more confidence is manifested in the future. Among dry goods and other merchants a good business has been transacted during the week, which, together with the active trade of the two previous weeks, has caused such a large distribution of merchandise from this point that stocks on hand are reduced to a very conservative basis.

The loss of over $6,000,000 legal tenders by the banks this week is a healthy sign, especially as the bulk of this money was sent West and South to move the crops and assist the Fall trade. The imports for the week were $4,632,546; produce exports, $5,837,619; specie exports, $453,000; specie imports, $764,535. The customs receipts were $287,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $69,000. The clearings were $45,000,000. Bankers' bills 478@484. The money market was easy at 3½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5@6 cent. Gold opened and closed to-day at 116¾, the extremes being 116¾@116¾.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$3,332,300
Specie, increase	252,600
Legal tenders, decrease	6,133,800
Deposits, decrease	4,247,500
Circulation, decrease	73,400
Reserve, decrease	4,819,325

State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks opened firm, but soon after became weak, under a pressure to decline in prices. The rumor committee was actively at work, and a batch of unfavorable rumors was set afloat which assisted the depression. First, the failure of a large mercantile house was rumored. Then a story was circulated that the Presidents of the savings banks met last evening and resolved to demand sixty days' notice on all withdrawals of deposits. After this there were rumors of a large falling off in the earnings of some of the trunk lines, and then came an unfavorable bank statement. The selling movement was directed largely against non-dividend paying western shares, and the largest decline was on these. Northwest common declined from 37 to 33¾, preferred from 51½ to 46, St. Paul from 33½ to 29¾, preferred from 61½ to 59, Lake Shore from 53¾ to 51½, Ohios from 15½ to 15. Missouri Pacific declined from 20 to 18, but afterwards recovered to 19½. New Jersey Central rose from 100½ to 103¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 115 to 117. Michigan Central fell off from 54½ to 53¾. Rock Island from 102¾ to 101½, and Hannibal & St. Joe from 16½ to 16. Union Pacific advanced from 62½ to 63¾, but subsequently reacted. Pacific Mail rose to 36¼, and afterwards fell off to 34½. Western Union advanced from 74½ to 75, and later sold down to 73¾.

After the second board the market was firmer and prices recovered ½ to 1 per cent. on the entire list. Stocks were firmer during the last hour of business, with a recovery of ½ to 3½ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The denial of the unfavorable rumors of the morning assisted in rallying prices. The greatest improvement was in St. Paul preferred, which advanced from 58½ to 61½. Northwest preferred came next, rising from 46 to 48. St. Paul common recovered from 29½ to 31½, Northwest common, from 32½ to 35, Lake Shore from 51½ to 52½, Union Pacific from 62½ to 63½, Rock Island from 101½ to 102½, New Jersey Central from 102½ to 103½, Pacific Mail from 34½ to 35, Western Union from 73¾ to 74½, and Ohios from 15 to 15½. Panama sold at 128. Missouri Pacific was quiet at 19½@19½.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 243,568 shares, of which 6,000 were Erie, 65,500 Lake Shore, 40,600 Northwestern, 37,000 Pacific Mail, 75,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Ohios, 31,000 Western Union, 5,600 Union Pacific, and 11,700 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '64, 119; do '65, 119¼; do '65 new, 118½; do '67, 120½; do '68, 121; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 117½; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 48; Virginia, new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74½; Pacific Mail, 35; Adams Express, 79; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78½; American Express, 57; United States Express, 43½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 54; Union Pacific, 63½; Lake Shore, 52½; Illinois Central, 95; Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 33½; do preferred, 48; New Jersey Central, 103; Rock Island, 102½; St. Paul, 31½; do preferred, 61½; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 18½; Chicago & Alton, 94; do preferred, 101; Ohio & Mississippi, 15½; Indiana Central, 34; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 16; do preferred, 26; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 117; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 102½.

LONDON, October 9—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93⅛; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 15½; preferred, 31¼.

PARIS, October 9.—Rentes 65f 80c.

FRANKFORT, October 9.—U. S. new 5s 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 9, 1875.

The general merchandize markets continue fairly active, and while the demand for nearly all of the leading articles is restricted to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair business in the aggregate.

APPELS—The receipts continue liberal, but with a steady demand, prices are fully maintained; we quote at $2@$2 50 per bbl for common to fancy.

BUTTER—The demand for fine is rather better, but the supplies are ample, and prices remain as last quoted; prime to choice solid packed, 28@27; do. roll, 26@30c.

CHEESE—Is firm with a fair jobbing trade, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13@13½c; ditto New York Combin. 13½@14c.

EGGS—The demand is rather better, and with a limited supply and limited receipts, the market is firmer; we now quote at 23@24, with but few sales as yet above 22c.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady local trade, but there has been no change in prices for some time. Old winter wheat, $7,25@7,50; for red and $7,75@8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat, $7@7,25, and new ditto, $6,50@6,75. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—Our dispatches, both from New York and Philadelphia, report the market for coffee unchanged; stock in first hands in New York, Oct. 7, 25,585 bags; at Baltimore, 17,389 bags; at Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags; at Galveston, 11,312 bag s; at Savannah, 3,599 bags; at New Orleans, 6,721 bags; afloat and loading for New York, 33,000 bags; other ports of the United States, 6,500 bags. Sugars continue offish and dull, although it was very generally expected that the demand would fall off at the close of the fruit season, as it always does.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅝
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	9¾@10

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	22	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	23	Java, Mats	32
Rio Fancy	26	E. Java, loose	36¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	30		

RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	65@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	50@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drip	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—There has been a fair milling demand at week for Wheat; in addition to the mills here, country millers are ordering more or less from this point, hence notwithstanding the receipts continue liberal, there has been no accumulation, and prices are fully maintained; in new crop feeling has again been developed; prices for the raw article have been advanced 12@18c ⅌ barrel, and we can report a corresponding improvement in the product, the cause of the last reaction may be attributed to reports that the strike in the McKean county territory is not turning out as well as expected, that not only is the yield falling off but the quality of the oil is not equal to that of Butler county by 15 to 20 per cent. As noted in our report of yesterday, the trade here are considerably annoyed by the combination between the Penna. & E. & O. R. R Companies, who have served upon the same rates from here to the seaboard, thereby depriving our refiners of competition; prior to the combination both roads were competing for the business, and refiners thereby were enabled to secure liberal rates, but now this has been done away with, as the open rates are the same by both routes.

CRUDE.

Immediate shipment, which on Thursday was down to $1,42½, was quoted to-day at $1,57½ to $1,60; Conduit certificates, $1,35; United ditto, $1,33½; outside, $1,40. The bas been, as will be seen, quite a advances within the past day or two.

REFINED.

Is also firm and higher in sympathy with the raw article, and reliable advices from the seaboard to-day report that exporters were again in the market anxious to buy. New York delivery was quoted at 13¾, and Philadelphia at 13, equal to 10¼@10¾c on Penna. cars here.

OIL BARRELS.

In fair demand and light supply, but unchanged; countries, $1,40@$1,50; city make, ordinary size, $1,60.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude this week, 26,731 barrels; last week, 30,671 barrels; January 1st to date, 862,695 barrels; same time, 1874, 1,337,247 barrels. Exports Refined from January 1st to date, 543,493 barrels, against 831,452 barrels same time, 1874. It is but proper to state that the Connellsville R. R. Co. still refuse to furnish the shipments over that road —we have had no reports now for several weeks.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.	
S. Crawford	Aladdin O W	432	
J. Fisher	Cygnet O W	92	
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	382	
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	80	
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	80	
O. J. Grier	Sunbeam O W	80	
Total		1,494	

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.		
Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National O. W	Warden, F. & Co	410
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	160
D. P. Reyhart	George Pohl	100
Vesta O. W	George Pohl	82
W. P. Logan & Co	W. P. Logan	80
D. P. Reyhard	J. S. Davis	80
Total		917

Validity of Contracts—Chicago Manipulation.

The whole question as to the validity of contracts made on the Board of Trade bids fair to be opened up before long, and in a way that will also open the eyes of some people who now think there is nothing but smooth sailing ahead. It has recently been provided that, in case a man defaults on his contracts, he may be assessed 5 per cent over and above actual damages, under certain conditions. That is understood to mean that a defaulting member cannot be assessed more than 5 per cent above actual damages, and will not be assessed so much unless there are special circumstances connected with the case. Under this ruling several members of the Board held back last month, and did not care to make any provision for contracts to deliver oats in September. The result was a great deal of hardship and loss to innocent parties, directly, to say nothing of indirect loss to holders of grain here and in the country. Several commission men who had bought for principals in the country, sold on their account at a profit before the orders of their clients had remitted the difference, found themselves out just so much, because other people did not fulfill their contracts, and would only consent to settle at a price which is a low one, all things being considered. We do not know that any freight-room was taken to carry out oats bought on the September deal, but if not the omission was rather accidental than otherwise. It is not seldom the case that agents for distant consumers buy the cereals outright on account of its being cheaper than cash, and arrange for so much freight room to carry it out. It is also customary for the latter to pay demurrage, etc., would be called constructive and not allowed. The shipper can then buy on the property at the market price is not a fair one when the quantity is large, as the market generally rises under a demand for considerable quantities, and the statement of what the m rket was on a given day is no gauge of what it would have been if those lots had been bought in. But now these, and half a dozen other ways in which the plan works, or may work, wrong to individuals, are little or no compared with the depreciation in the price of property which such action may induce. The bears may go into the market and sell short to the extent of untold millions of bushels, depressing prices by that means several cents, and beating down the quotations in other ways, and be sure to weaken in sympathy. They may do this without the wholesome check of knowing that it must be followed by a like rise, and yet come out making a big profit by a decline. They are also ill able to a big loss by having to buy the grain to deliver on the expiration of the contracts, for about as result is that the farmer in the country will obtain less for his grain than he otherwise would do, and that capital will be deterred from investing in the property, when the men on the other side are able to calculate that "if the market goes in my favor I may make 40@50 ⅌ cent., and if it goes the line I need only lose 5 ⅌ cent."

The plan is not a rule against corners is a good one. It is that no man can be at the same time prosecuting attorney, judge, jury, sheriff and executioner. That is all right. But it is highly desirable that no rule shall exist which enables a man to crawl out of the performance of a contract, when he cannot prove that the party is guilty of trying or tempting an extortion. We may say further that the rule is a good one which tends to weaken the force of an obligation to deliver property that the seller does not own. If the two parties to the trade can agree to settle, it is the business of no one outside, but where the buyer wants the property instead of a settlement, he should be protected in his demand up to the point where it is clear he only wants it as a shylock wanted the pound of flesh from the arm of Antonio.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 Chicago $1,12¼a1,13; No 2 $1,09 spot, $1,09 seller October, $1,07¼ seller November, $1,07 seller year; No 3 95c; rejected 82½a85c. Corn active; No 2 57 3-4a57½c spot, 55¼c bid seller November, 48 3-4 bid seller year; rejected 56½c. Oats in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 33½a34c; rejected 32½c seller October, 32½c seller year. Barley steady; 78c seller October, 95½c seller November. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and irregular; sales $23 spot; closed at $22,75 spot; $22,45 seller October. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $13,17½a13,20 spot; $12,05 seller year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,14.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Flour firm; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,15a5,40; common to good $5,85a6; good to choice $6,05a6,60; white wheat extra $6,65a8,50, extra Ohio $5,65a7,50; St. Louis $6,90a9. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better; receipts 63,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1,34a 1,40; rejected 90a91½c; No 2 Milwaukee $1,26; No 2 Chicago spring, new and old, $1,24a1,26, No 3 $1,06a1,07, No 2 Northwest $1,26½. Rye steady at 90c. Barley steady at $1,17½a1,19. Malt firm. Corn steady; receipts 19,000 bushels; western mixed by steamer 69a71c; yellow 78a75c. Oats firm; receipts 69,000 bushels; western mixed 42½a45c; white 49a55c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; yearlings 8a12c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining; 7¼a8c; prime 8 1-8c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum firm and more active; crude 6¾a6 7-8c; refined 13 7-8a14c. Rosin $1,70a1,75. Turpentine firmer; 39c. Leather firm; 26a27c. Eggs firm; western 27a28c. Wool firm; 43a46c. Pork dull; $22,30a22,40. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull. Middlings quiet; city long clear 12¾a12 3-4c. Lard firm; 13 3-4c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm; 6¼a12½c. Whisky firmer; $1,19.

Metals.—Copper unchanged; ingot lake firm at 23 1-4a23½c. Iron: Scotch pig steady at $29a34. American dull at 20a25,50; Russia sheeting 12½a13½c. Nails firm; cut $3,10a3,25; clinch $4,75a5,75; horseshoe No. 8, $20a26.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 western amber $1,42; mixed $1,40. Corn firm; western mixed 68c. Oats dull; western mixed, 45a48c; white 48a51c. Rye quiet at 75a80c. Hay dull. Provisions strong. Pork $23,75a24. Bulk shoulder 10a10¼c; clear rib 14c, loose. Bacon: shoulders 11c; clear rib 15c. Hams 15a16c. Lard quiet at 14 3-4a15c. Butter scarce and firm; western extra 30c; firsts 26a28c. Petroleum firm and not quotably higher. Coffee dull at 19¼a22¼c. Whisky dull at $1,17.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, October 9.—Refined petroleum 27f.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Cotton strong; middling upland ⅆ 15-16d; Orleans 7¼d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 4,700 American. Flour extra State 23s; No 1 spring 9s 10d; No 2 Chicago spring 9s; No 2 Milwaukee 9s 3d. Corn 29s 14d. Refined petroleum 9¼a10d; spirits 11¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Cotton firm at 13¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active at $1,15¼a1,39. Corn dull at 60a62c. Oats dull at 30a48c. Rye dull at 78a80c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; sales at $22,75. Lard kettle 13¼a14c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9¼a9¾c; short rib 13¾c; clear 13¾a14c. Bacon steady at 9¼, 11¾, 14¾a15c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 9.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat active; No. 2 white Wabash $1,33; No. 3 $1,23; No 1 white Michigan $1,25. No 2 $1,16; amber $1,22; seller November $1,25. Corn dull; high mixed seller November 60c; seller the year 49½c; low mixed 60@60c. Oats dull; No 2 37c; seller October 37½c; seller November 38c; Michigan 37c; rejected 30c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 9.—The opening of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad caused a slim attendance on 'Change. The only sales were 1,500 bush No 2 Chicago oats, and 3,500 bush No 1 Milwaukee Club wheat at $1,30. Corn is held at about 65c, and firm. Shipments: wheat at 7 ¾a7¾c; corn, 6 3-4a6¾c; oats, 4½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1,06a 1,08. Corn firm at 60c. Oats dull at 30½c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Lard: none offering. Pork jobbing at $23,50a24. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon steady at 10½, 11¾a15¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 9.—Flour firm at $6,50. Wheat active; extra $1,34; No 1 white Michigan $1,23. Corn dull at 67½c. Oats dull at 37¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—Cotton quiet at 13c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,19a1,25. Corn dull at 58@64c. Oats dull at 37a45c. Rye dull at 80c. Bulk meats: 9¼, 13¾a14 1-4c. Bacon: 10, 14¾a15 1-4c. Sugar cured hams: 16c. Lard dull at 14 1-4. Whisky steady at $1,13.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Sugar: 4 barrels of new received to-day, the first this season; yellow centrifugal sold 9 3-8c. Oats dull and lower; prime St. Louis 48c; choice 50c. Pork held at $25a26 as in weight. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1,19; hard $1,26½; No 2 $1,09¾. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 58c. Oats active; No 2 34c. Barley quiet; No 3 65c. Rye less active; No 1 73c; No 2 71.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 9.—Flour: demand steady; western superfine $4,75a5; common extra $5,50a6; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,50a7,50; St Louis $7,25a9. Corn quiet; 75a78c. Oats in moderate request; mixed and white 45a55c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 9.—Cotton dull at 11¾a12¼c. Flour quiet at $5a7. Wheat steady at $1a1,35. Corn firm at 40a80c. Oats steady at 45a60c. Lard: 14½c. Bacon firm at 10, 13a15½c. Sugar cured hams: 15c, all packed. Whisky steady at $1,18.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Cotton dull at 13c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn: old nominally 65c; new car 40a45c. Lard dull at 14½a15c. Bacon steady at 9½, 11¾, 14¾ a16c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 red $1,35; No 2 do $1,20. Corn steady; low mixed 63c; high mixed 64c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 9.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,35. Corn firm; 73c. Barley dull; selected Bay Quinte $1,25.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—Flour and grain steady and unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Cotton firm at 13¼a13¾c; futures closed weak; October 13 17-32a13 9-16c; November 13 5-32a13¾c; December 13 3-32a13½c; January 13 1-16a13 7-32c; February 13 13-32a13 7-16c; March 13¾a13 21-32c; April 13¾a13 29-32c; May 14¼a14 5-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Cotton: demand fair; sales 1,450 bales; movement checked by light offerings of the kind wanted; middlings to good middlings 13¼a 14c; all the other grades unchanged; receipt net 2,518 bales; gross 4,121; exports continent 6,318 bales; coastwise 2,260; stock 39,016 bales; on shipboard not cleared, &c., 33,000.

GALVESTON, October 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 3,148 bales; gross 3,213; exports coast 114 bales; sales 1,250.

SAVANNAH, October 9.—Cotton stiff; middlings 13c; receipts 8,232 bales exports coast 1,011; sales 1,860.

MOBILE, October 9.—Cotton strong; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 2,034 bales; gross 2,035; exports coast 657; sales 1,500.

CHARLESTON, October 9.—Cotton firmer; middlings 13¼a13¾c; net receipts 3,657 bales; exports coast 955; sales 1,000.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, October 9.—Cattle: receipts 1,700 head; market dull, weak and unsettled; shipping $4a6; others unchanged; shipments 3,600 head. Hogs: receipts 5,000 head; market fairly active and firm; light $7,50a7,85; heavy $7,30a7,90; shipments 5,600 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; poor to choice $3,25a4,75.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Hogs firm; shippers $7a7,25; butchers $7,65a8. Cattle steady; good to choice natives $5a6,25; medium to fair $3,75a4,75.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Hogs dull; good grades scarce; stockers $6a6,50; common light $7a7,40.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 9.—Wool is in fair demand for all kinds, but prices are unchanged. Manufacturers are purchasing freely at current rates, and the market is firm at quotations. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have not been sold to any extent, but the market is steady. Some sales of delaine selections are very firm and in demand. Stocks are quite reduced, and all available lots continue to be taken as fast as offered of full prices. Pulled wools are in moderate request.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 9.—This was a strict Hebrew holiday, and the dry goods business was very quiet with commission houses, and but little doing in jobbing lots. Cotton goods ruled quiet, but nominally steady in price. Prints were unsettled by late reductions, and moved slowly. Ginghams were active, and other dress goods were in good demand. Woolens were sluggish. Felt skirts were in steady request. Foreign goods were dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—6 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 27 do Armstrong, D. & Co; 23 do Jones & Laughlins; 1 do steam, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do Shoenberger R. & Co; 3 do Isabella Furnace Co; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 1 do, Aladdin O. Co; 1 do, Bell & Co; 1 do, Bell, Mc Candless & Co; 1 do Mundorf; 5 do cinders, Lucy Furnace, 5 do barrels, Vesta O. W; 2 cars chry, Harbison & W; 1 do brick, Penna Brick Co; 3 do, Fleming & Co; 1 do lath, Bryar & H; 1 do bark, A. Holstein; 2 cars hay, O. H. Alberton; 1 do, Kohl & R; 1 do, H. J. Mc Crackin & Bro; 1 do oats, Bell, Mc Candless & Co; 1 do brick, Philips N. & Co; 2 do or oil, S. E. Poultney; 1 do, Watzles, F. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—250 bbls flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 hd bls goods, Mrs. Wright; 2 hds do, Mrs. Wright & Co; 1 hd do, 1 bags p buts, Seymour Bro; 5 do, Kramer & V; 10 pails tobacco, E. Poersael & Co; 70 boxes soap, Dorrington & Bro; 3 cases tobacco, Kramer & V; 2 bxs d goods, W. Langham Jr; 4 bbls m oil, Paine A & T; 2 cases g ware, Heinz N A Co; 10 tes Bell & Co; 1 do, Mc Cord & Co; 1 do, Reid; 15 sks oats L. Kaufman; 2 do potatoes, 1 do cabs gs, J. Kennard; 1 do, Beckert & C; 1 do, Reid; 15 sks oats L. Kaufman; 2 do potatoes, 1 do cabs gs, J. Kennard; 1 do, Beckert & C; 1 do, Reid; 15 pails tobacco, Kramer & V; 1 car b corn, Dickey & Co; 50 boxes coffee, Allen E & Co; 1 car b hay, Johnston & McF; 1 do shoulders, 50 tes hams, F. sellers & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—7 bbls whisky, N. D. Dodds & Co; 1 do, Kelly, Young & Co; 1 do, Mc Cord & Lockhart; 10 do flour, Price & Son; 250 s weights, S Drum & Son; 1 car s pipe, J. M. Walker; 78 pcs lumber, C. Sproul; 1 car staves, Gaston, Mc Cord Co; 1 do s stuff, 1 do bran, R. Knox & Son; 1 do flour, R. Rae; 2 do lumber, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, Albricht; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 2 tubs cheese, 1 do, Oswald, Orme & Co; 1 do, G. McFerron; 1 car barley, Linn Brewery Co; 2 do, Eberlard & Co; 1 do malt, M. Weil & Co; 1 do oats, Crawford & Co; 1 do staves, W. Gregory & Co; 1 do, Memphis.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 car wheat, Shoenbacker & Co; 1 do rye, M. Weil & Co; 1 do oats, McBane & Co; 1 do barley, Keil & R; 1 do oats, J. A. Powell & Co; 1 do barley, W. Gregg & Co; 1 do oats, S. H. Riggs & Co; 1 do barley, 1 do wheat, McElmoyl & H; 2 do barley, J. McKay & Co; 1 do oats, J. & W. Fairley.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Moorhead b	7	Lucy Furnace s	2
Hussey W. & Co b	10	Lucy Furnace m	2
Byers Mc'l & Co m	2	Phillips N. & Co m	1
Carnegie Bros p	1	Shenkle gar & Co s	2
H. & C., Layton s	1		
Total	27		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	15	Shoenbergre & Co o	2
Soho Furnace o	2	Zug & Co o	2
H. Lloyd Son & Co o	2	Brinck & C p	1
Chess, Smith p	2	Lewis B. & D. o	1
Isabella Furnace o	12	Lindsay & McC o	1
Total	46		

P. R. R.

W. J. Hammond s	1	Pgh. Forge & I. Co w	2
Anderson & W s	1		10
Total	13		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	1	Caughey & Hb	3
Total	4		

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for grading, paving and curbing Stanton avenue have been completed in the office of the undersigned. The said assessments must be paid on or before October 15th, 1875, to the said undersigned.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Forbes street from Shady lane to Hutchinson's road, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

October 2, 1875.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 2, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of WILLIAM STREET, from Ohio street to Perry street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office, until TUESDAY, October 12th, 1875, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 2, 1875.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SEWER from Bidwell street to Allegheny avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until

WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1875,

when it will be placed in the hands of the Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

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OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept 18, 1875.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The report of the viewers on

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Day and Evening classes in Book keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

Railroad Collision.

Two engines collided yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania railroad, near the outer depot, and with such force that they were thrown on opposite sides of the track, squarely facing each other. They were seriously damaged. One of the engineers in jumping from the cab was badly bruised.

Big Gas Well.

On Saturday morning the Rochester Tumbler Company, whose works are located at Rochester, Pa., and who have been boring for gas for several months, tapped an immense vein of natural gas at a depth of 965 feet. The indications are that the volume is so heavy that it will more than supply all their wants for manufacturing purposes, enabling them to dispense with all other kinds of fuel.

Reduced Rates to the Exposition.

The sale of Excursion Tickets to the Pittsburgh Exposition will commence at all ticket offices of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, between Uhrichsville and Pittsburgh, on October 6th, and continue every day until close of the Exposition, November 6th, 1875. Tickets good for three days from date of purchase. Intending visitors should remember that the reduced rates can only be secured by purchasing round-trip excursion tickets.

Cut His Throat.

David McGuire, a clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington city, who is visiting friends in this city, on Forty-fourth street, above Butler, attempted to commit suicide at two o'clock yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. He did not succeed in inflicting a very severe injury upon himself, and is in no danger of losing his life. Drs. Hanna and Wright are waiting upon him. He had been drinking, it is said, and his attempt at self-destruction was made while temporarily insane.

Buried in an Excavation.

On [illegible] man named Mark Connelly, while [illegible] tion on Fayette [illegible] Manhattan, Allegheny, to make connection with the sewer, the ground caved in and buried him before he had time to get out of the way. He was quickly extricated, but the excitement of the digging out of the unfortunate caved in several times. He was taken to a house near by, and Dr. McCarroll summoned, who found that he had sustained a number of bruises, but was otherwise uninjured. An hour afterwards he was able to resume work.

A Beautiful Display

Among the great attractions to the lovers of the article, at the Exposition, is the fine display of marble mantles made by that well-known marble cutter, Mr. Alexander Beggs, of Anderson street, Allegheny. The samples he exhibits of his workmanship are among the finest specimens of that kind of work ever exhibited in the country, and they have already won highest praise from connoisseurs in such matters. Mr. Beggs, in men and material, always gets the best, and hence his work always shows for its. There is nothing really more beautiful in the way of the mechanic arts than the display he makes.

Base Ball.

The game of ball on Saturday afternoon at Braddocks, between the Braddocks and Mutuals, resulted in a tie, each club having scored seven runs at the close of the ninth inning. The umpire declared it a draw and called the game because of the approach of darkness. The Mutuals are dissatisfied with the decision, saying the game should have continued until one of the two clubs won, and alleging that the umpire was against them from beginning to end. They propose submitting some of his points to the Judiciary Committee of the Amateur Association.

The Xanthas and Sewickley play their postponed game this afternoon at Union Park, provided the weather is favorable. The Xanthas and Oil City contest to-morrow, and the Xanthas and Standards, of Wheeling, on Wednesday.

A Good Institution.

The stockholders of the Third National Bank, Allegheny, will read with especial gratification the announcement of a dividend of two dollars per share, payable on and after the 15th inst. What gives this dividend peculiar force is the fact that it is quarterly, instead of semi-annual, as is the usual custom, and will continue to be paid quarterly. The Third National is under excellent management, its officers and directors being gentlemen of acknowledged financial ability, and withal of the highest integrity and prudence. Depositors could ask no better security for the safety of their funds than the names of those who guard the interests and direct the investments of this bank. Open an account with the Third National of Allegheny, and a few tranfactions will place you in full accord with the sentiment of the above opinion.

Boating News.

The final deposit of $200 a side in the Morris-Coulter race was put up on Saturday evening, and Thomas Jackson was chosen referee. The race takes place next Saturday.

In the three mile single scull race at Wheeling, on Saturday, James Manton was defeated by Louis Feisinger, who came in six lengths ahead in twenty minutes. The winner has challenged Peal, of Steubenville, to row him a similar race for $300 a side.

Charles McCoy and Adam Wendell, of the Twelfth ward, both mill men, will row a three mile scull race on the Allegheny next Friday for $200 a side.

Alf. Hopkins, of the Clipper club, challenges McElroy, the winner of the Lawrenceville regatta, to row him a two or three mile race in working boats or sculls, for any sum from $100 to $500 a side.

Political.

A meeting was held in East Liberty on Saturday evening, and a Republican marching club was organized by electing Capt. W. F. Aull President, J. G. Logan and Geo. W. Davis secretaries. The following Finance Committee was appointed: Ninth ward, C. B. Seely, Ald. Wash. Lowry and John. McMasters; Twentieth ward, Dr. A. H. Gross, David Aiken, Jr., H. S. Baum; Twenty-first ward, Mathew Edwards, Jas. Littell, C. A. Kehew; Twenty-second ward, A. M. Smith, D. B. Morrison, Wm. Bowers. Martin Scott was chosen Captain, Geo. Houghton First Lieutenant, and Jos. H. Woodwell Second Lieutenant of the club. Over one hundred and twenty-five persons joined the organization. The list is at the office of Alderman Lowry where all who wish to join can send their names.

The Republican Marching Club of the Fourth ward, was out on parade on Saturday evening and made a fine appearance.

Patents Granted.

Following is a list of Patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending October 7, 1875, and furnished to the GAZETTE by W. C. Beringer, Solicitor of Patents, 116 Smithfield street Combined Shoulder Brace and Lounge—Harry J. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed July 29th, 1875.

Furnaces for Brick Kilns—W. L. Colwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed May 19th, 1875.

Bricks for Connecting Rails—Morris on Foster, Allegheny, Pa.; filed February 20th, 1875.

Carpet Stretchers—B. Darragh, Franklin, Pa.; filed March 13, 1875.

Mode for Inserting Diamonds into Saws for sawing stone—James Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa.; filed August 21st, 1874.

Sucker Rod Sockets—Plympton E. Jenks, Petrolia City, Pa.; filed April 10th, 1875.

Adjustible Dams—W. Smith, Franklin, Pa.; filed July 3d, 1875.

Nut Locks—John A. Shoenmaker and David D. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa., said Jones assignor to E. T. Vanvoorhis, Monongahela City, Pa.; filed November 14th 1874.

Draw Bars for Street Cars—Frankin F. Adams, Erie, Pa., assignor to himself and Alonzo Farrar, Brookline Mass.; filed August 10th, 1875.

HARD CATARACT EXTRACTED.

Dr. Sadler Again Successful.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Sadler removed a hard catract from the right eye of Mr. William Robert, of Brady's Bend, Pa. In June last he had the left operated on by another oculist, but lost it from inflammation. He has been unable to labor for over a year. He saw all the persons around him as soon as it was out. Mr. Robert is getting along very well, and no doubt will again have his sight.

A POLICE LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

Lieutenant Tyre Charged With Malicious Mischief, Assault &c.—A Denial of the Charges.

A woman giving her name as Maggie Roxburg appeared before Alderman McMasters on Saturday afternoon and lodged an information against Lieut. Tyre, of the police force, charging him with malicious mischief and assault and battery. She stated that the officer went to her house on Liberty street, near the Union depot, Friday night, broke open the door, seized her and dragged her to the Central Station; that in doing so he used great violence towards her, and tore her clothing; that she was kept in the station house all night, and at the hearing next morning, Tyre was unable to show any warrant for his conduct, nor was he able to make any charge against her, and she was discharged. The defendant was arrested, waived a hearing and gave bail for trial at Court.

So much for that side of the story. The other is that the woman gave her name at the Saturday morning hearing as Rose Dennison, was fined $5 and costs, and paid it, and that she was not arrested by Lieut. Tyre, but by officer Michael Bailey. Lieut. Tyre gave bail for a hearing, it is true, but there appears to be no foundation for the charges, whatever, as the arrest was made upon information of the proprietor of an adjoining house, who had cause to suspect the disreputable character of the house occupied by Rose.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

THE EXPOSITION.

Stray Notes Concerning the Great Exhibition.

The Exposition was thrown open to the public on Saturday morning, and remained open during the day and evening. The exhibitors had been working hard to get matters into presentable shape, and had done wonders, and the interior really began to show up well. There is some work yet to be done, but there is plenty to see and to occupy the mind for a day's ramble through the vast building.

The attendance was large, considering the fact that people were not exactly certain whether they would be admitted, as most of them feared another postponement. The largest number were present early in the evening, when there were several thousand scattered through the interior. The place is so large, however, that a thousand people soon get lost around the labyrinth of booths and stands, and one cannot form a fair idea of the throng except by standing at the door and watching the crowds pass in.

THE MUSIC AND PROMENADES.

The opening was not signalized by any special ceremony. The Great Western Band, which has been engaged to furnish the music during the Exposition, took the stand about ten o'clock and commenced to play,—a pleasing performance, which was kept up at intervals during the day and evening. The music sounds well, the acoustic arrangements of the building being very fine. It was noticeable that the young folks particularly seemed to be in full accord with the melody and under its inspiration promenaded the broad avenues, evidently in the full enjoyment of the felicities of the occasion. The promenading, especially when the building is illuminated in the evening, will doubtless be a feature of a visit, and one that, judging from Saturday evening, promises to be quite a fashionable and popular attraction.

A stand has been erected near the central part of the building rising from the main floor to a height a little above the second floor, to which bridges run from either side. On this structure the band is stationed, and the music can thus be heard all through the building.

The Art Gallery is located at the west end of the balcony. It is closely walled up, and the pictures are exhibited by gas light. There was quite a discussion among the [illegible] on the question of using gas or daylight to show off the pictures, but the advocates of gas light prevailed, and it was "so ordered." As the gallery is not in an [illegible] yet in an [illegible] attempt a description of the display. About three hundred pictures are in the gallery, and most of them have been hung by the committee. Some pictures from New York and Chicago are yet to arrive. It was proposed to exclude the public from the gallery until the hanging was complete, and the committee would have preferred it if this could have been done, but the Executive Committee decided that it would be better not to exclude the people from any department, from the outstart.

THE FLORAL DISPLAY

is very fine. It is a garden beautiful to behold. There is a green-house, a rustic-house, and a skeleton-house made of pine work; then there are innumerable plants of every conceivable shape and form and design, and growing in their glory. Just as if they had been peacefully at home in their own warm corner of their owner's green-house. The display is by four of our city florists, who have made this department, by their skill and taste, the most prominent and attractive in the entire building. The plants are not piled up in one confused mass, but the display of each florist is separate and distinct, and each is in itself a special feature. One of the four exhibitors displays a rustic hut, about which are his flowers and plants. Another has his display beautifully spread out upon a long table. A third has a hot-house containing exotics, while the fourth display assumes the shape of a long pyramid, hung with evergreen wreaths.

THE CENTRAL FOUNTAIN.

The fountain near the main entrance, and in the center of the Floral Department, is a very attractive feature. It is about ten feet high, built up in a pyramid of coke, which has been partially sprinkled with isinglass, making the pyramid sparkle under the light. A center stream shoots from the top of the fountain high upward toward the roof. Just below this is a revolving shoot, from which the water spurts out at an angle of forty-five degrees. Next below that comes another revolving shoot, going at double the rate of the upper one, and sprinkling the water out horizontally. Then below that comes a third revolving shoot, going at triple the rate of the first one. The water from all these jets and goes down to the surrounding water on all sides, creating quite a turmoil on the otherwise placid surface. The base of the fountain and the walls of the surrounding pond are made of coke, neatly placed and covered tastefully with moss and isinglass. This fountain is one of the most beautiful features of the Exposition, being the only one of the kind in America. It is owned by Mr. George Finley, of East Liberty.

BEER.

The question of liquid refreshments is to be settled by the retiracy of the beer venders. Saturday morning Chief of Police Ross notified the beer venders, some eight or ten of whom are located in the lower part of the building, that they must cease selling in accordance with the resolution passed by the Executive Committee. All of them protested, and some talked pretty loudly, but it is thought the matter will be adjusted, if not amicably at least without the loss of blood. Most of the saloonists have agreed to quit on condition that the money paid by them for rent is refunded, and they are paid for their trouble and expense in fitting up the stands. It is probable that all of them will be settled with on the same basis. But at all events the beer business in the building will be stopped, no matter who suffers. The managers say there is room enough for all the sale of liquors in the building, and were as much surprised as any one when it was commenced.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION

on Saturday afternoon was witnessed by thousands of people, who gathered on School street, South avenue, and on the carriage way leading to the Union Depot. The airship went skywards about five o'clock. The only occupant of the car was Mr. Grimley, the assistant of Prof. Gilbert. The balloon is a small one, and is called "The City of Winchester." As it left the ground the Great Western Band played "Up in a Balloon," and the people cheered. It sailed in the direction of Perrysville, and was lost to sight in a short time. It had not been heard of at last accounts.

NOTES.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its meeting to-day at ten o'clock at the Exposition building.

The Great Western brass band will escort the portrait of the late Stephen C. Foster, from the residence of Morrison Foster, Esq., to the Exposition building, thus coursing the popular airs of the dead author while *en route*. The portrait will be suspended under the music stand, and will be decorated with laurels. It has been kindly loaned by Morrison Foster, Esq., at the request of the Music Committee.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters of this city, on Saturday, ex-Chief Wm. White and J. McElroy were elected chiefs of the fire department of the Exposition Building. These gentlemen will select a corps of efficient firemen from both cities, and go upon duty forthwith.

Power Hall is rapidly approaching completion, and when all the handsome machinery lying around loose shall have been set up and imbued with life, this portion will possess first claims to the mechanical visitor's notice.

Up to this date between thirteen and fourteen hundred entries have been made for space in the buildings.

The Executive Committee says it has done all in its power to get the railroads to extend the time of the Exposition excursion tickets beyond the two days as now existing. They have not yet received a reply from the railroad authorities, but say the indications are of a favorable nature.

Mr. Henry A. Ogden, one of the best artists on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, arrived in the city on Saturday from New York for the purpose of taking sketches of our Exposition. He will also likely give sketches of some other points of interest about our smoky city. *Harper's Weekly* has an artist "doing up" the Exposition.

The dining room is 40x96 feet, and will seat three hundred and sixty people. A smoking and reading room is attached.

Murdoch keeps the Press Headquarters supplied with pretty button-hole bouquets.

A much-needed improvement has been consummated in the press headquarters and the general office, that is the putting in of stoves—gas stoves.

SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY.

What Cares Love for Bars or Bolts, or Stern Parental Authority?

Every week, perhaps, in some place or another, the juvenile god that has his dominion in the hearts of the young and tender of both sexes, creates a rumpus in some family on account of his freaks. But not always do these little family affairs come to the notice of the public; nor should they. Occasionally, however, a transaction of this kind embodies enough of that romance that gives a charm to the telling of it, to permit of its being penciled without doing violence to that public respect for the sanctity of the family privacy that should be encouraged. One of these took place last week, the particulars of which are something in this wise: A few weeks ago there came to Wheeling a young man, who gave his name as Harkins, and stated his business to be that of representative for a New York dry good house. He put up at a fashionable boarding house, where also was domiciled a wealthy Jew, who had a daughter who did not do discredit to the proverbial beauty of the feminine portion of that race. The two young people frequently met, and ere long she loved him that he was handsome and dashing, and he loved her that she was fair and—had the ducats. The parental derivative was asked to sanction the nuptial bonds of the happy pair. He refused, raved, stormed, and ordered the presumptous New Yorker to immediately put a safe distance between himself and the fair Jewess, and mantain it. Things went smoothly for a time, the young N. Y'r. being no more seen, till lo! one bright morning the unrelenting parent sought but found not his daughter. Further search disclosed the fact that she and he had come to this city. The father followed, but alas for him, and to the satisfaction of the young couple, he came a day after the fair. The happy pair, now man and wife, had left for New York on the 7 40 train Friday evening. There they will remain until the inevitable parental repentance and blessing is transmitted to them.

THE PRESS MEN.

How They Are Being Entertained—What They Learned of the Glass Trade on Saturday—How Glass is Made—Statistics Concerning the Extent of the Trade.

The great Exposition has drawn a large number of press representatives to the city, and others are on the way. The visting press thus far numbers about fifty persons, but many more are expected during the present week. The arrivals thus far include Harry A. Ogden, artist of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; T. A. Thompson, of the Chicago *Times*; Mr. Bergmeyer, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*; W. B. McCord, of the Wellsville *Union*, and H. A. McPike, of Ebenburg *Freedman*. The more prominent ones of those who arrived here on Thursday and, and all of whom are still here, with but two exceptions, are Dr. Thomas C. Cox, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Major Wickersham, of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*; A. S. Watkins, of the Louisville *Chronicle*; H. W. Crotzer, of the Philadelpaia *Centennial and Journal of the Exposition*; C. Augustus Haviland, of the Chicago *Gem of the West*; J. George Ripper, of the *Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung*; Dana L. Hubbard, of the Wheeling *Evening Standard*; Charles C. Johnston, of the Wheeling *Sunday Leader*, and D. S. Crawford, of the *Zuschauer am Erie*, of Erie. A number of letters have also been received from others. Dennis Daley, of the Philadelphia *Evening Chronicle*, writes that he will be on hand to-day. Mr. Mauldin, of the New York *World*, says that if possible he will be here Tuesday; T. A. McAlpin, of the New York *Sun*, and Henry Vale, of the New York *Star*, announce that they will arrive the same day; Ed. School, of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, expects to take in the Exposition Tuesday or Wednesday. *Harper's Weekly* will also have an artist here to-day.

On Saturday the press men were entertained by a visit to the Glass works of Messrs. Wightman & Co., on the South Side. They crossed over in skiffs from the foot of Penn avenue, and spent several hours in going through the establishment and gathering some facts and figures concerning the trade.

The progress made in the manufacture of glass in the last ten years has been very great in America, and well, there is every reason to believe, increase each year in the future. This is, and will be, due to the inventive genius of the workmen, the appliances and tools continually being introduced, or by the cheapening of labor and saving of time, which largely enter into the calculation in the production of every kind of glass. For instance, ten years ago pressed-goblet were selling at from $1.50 to $2.50 per dozen, only about thirty dozens being made daily by each "shop" at the factories. A shop consists of a gaffer, presser and finisher and a boy. The former, with a long iron pipe, draws from the pots of metal sufficient glass to make the article intended. This he hands to the presser, who places it in the mould which, by means of the plunger attached to the press is compressed into the metal and the goblet is formed. It is then handed to the finisher, who finishes the foot and mouth, making it smooth, when it is handed to their son—but that they "found faithful." This secures the welcome plaudit "well done" from Him that looks at men's lives in the light of charity, and judges of results only as they bear upon the ends of our probation here and the life that knows no ending beyond the grave. But though my acquaintance with him was comparatively short, I had learned to love and respect him, and feel that a great loss is occasioned to us all in his death. Let the loss of one whose quiet example was all for good; the loss of one to whom the interests of the Church of God were ever first and foremost; the loss of one whose life was a loving sermon, the sermon of a consistent walk and conversation, always in its place at the services at the church, on week days and Sundays, be indicated that his delight was "with the saints that are in the earth, and upon such as excel in virtue, that he loved the place where God hath put his name, and the place where his honor dwelleth. Always in his place in the vestry meeting, as he showed that he regarded God's business as of as much importance as man's business. While he did his duty in the temporal, it was not to the exclusion of the eternal. Not slothful in business, he yet was fervent in spirit, and served the Lord."

A remarkable trait in our departed brother in those days of hardship and selfishness, and meanness in money matters, was his conscientious and liberal giving to all good works. His hand was ever open to the claims of the church, to the sufferings of the needy, to the calls of the parish, so that he was often urged not to do so much, and told that he was doing more *than his share*—more than he ought to. Did all Christians give as conscientiously and as largely in proportion to their means as did he, the treasuries of the Lord would be full to overflowing, and the activities of the church would spring into life with invincibility and progress that should know no limit or check. There would, indeed, be less hoarded money to rust in bank vaults, and pay large dividends to pamper lust and pride, and encourage lies and crime, but there would be vast treasures laid up in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust can rapt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal. And so, while Dives, with his hoarded gold, rich here, *but poor up there*, meanly giving and covetously grasping all he can get, must lie down in a hopeless grave, and leave his gains to be scattered about among strangers, and often wasted in litigation and strife, to rise to eternal poverty, this servant of God, like his master, *poor*, has entered upon eternal wealth, and finds his treasury laid up in store. He has lent to God, who shall repay him interest in all the years of Eternity, and from the source of his abundant mercy. O, my brethren, that we might all learn the lesson, and hear the voice solemnly speaking from the sable coffin, "Prepare to meet thy God." He must be met. He must be met by all.

"Princes, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all you towers—
The tall, the wise, the reverned head
Must lie as low as ours."

Man in any state and condition must die. *There must be a preparation for death.* Are we making that preparation? Happy he, that like our departed brother, in the odor of sanctity, in peace with his God, and in charity with the world, can lie down to his last sleep for a brief while, and await the resurrection of the last great day.

The breezes of Summer and the wildwinds of Winter shall sing the requiem of him who served his God in life, and hath entered into the rest that remaineth for His people.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL.

Total for September Over 1,100,000 Barrels—Shipments from January 1st to October 1st.

We learn from the *Derrick* that the shipments from the Oil Region during September were much the largest of any month this year, having reached an aggregate of 1,108,919 barrels of 42 gallons of crude or its equivalent. The shipment of refined during the month was about 160,000 barrels. In this are included about 24,000 barrels of distillate. The following were the shipments by each route for September:

	Bbls.
By A. V. R. R. to Pittsburgh	42 gallons. 148,120
By Columbia Conduit Co. to Pittsburgh	75,000
By D. A. V. & P. R. R. to all points	09,161
By A. & G. W. Ry. to all points	98,640
By L. S. R. R. to all points:	
Harrisville to all points	329,295
By O. C. & A. R. Ry., W. P. R. R., P. & E. R. R. and A. V. R. R., to all other points than Pittsburgh	358,703
Total barrels	1,108,919

The shipments by the Columbia Conduit Company (pipe line) from the Oil Region to Pittsburgh, during August, were 50,000 barrels of crude of forty-two gallons.

SHOT IN THE BOWELS.

Serious Affray Last Night at a South Side Saloon.

A telegram received at twelve o'clock last night at the Mayor's office, by police wire, from the Twenty-fifth ward station house, on Twenty-first street, South Side, states that John Haight was shot during the night by Fred. Stolte, at the latter's saloon, corner of Nineteenth and Mary streets, and so badly injured that his death may be the result. The ball penetrated his bowels and inflicted an ugly wound. It appears, from what can be learned of the affair, that Haight wanted to obtain admittance to Stolte's saloon, possibly for the purpose of getting a drink, and that in an altercation which arose over the matter he was shot by Stolte. The latter was arrested and is now in the Twenty-fifth ward police station. Haight was taken to his home at the head of Twenty-second street, where he is attended by Dr. Duff.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

James Lewis, one of New York's finest low comedians, and who has been the recipient of much praise from the press, appears this evening as *Perkyn Middlewick* in the successful and popular play of "Our Boys." He should have a good house.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

The leading attraction this week is Frank Jones in the play of "The Black Hand." He adds to it a number of musical features which increases its interest. New variety performers have also been engaged.

Trimble's Varieties.

There is certainly variety enough in the programme prepared for this week by Mr. Aims. The new arrivals include McAndrews, the Ethiopian comedian, the Reynolds, Minnie Rainforth, Erwin Brothers Thomas and the D'Omers, aswordsman and female boxer.

ATTEND THE AUCTION.

OF THE

Large Double Brick Dwelling and Very Large Lot

Directly in front of the EXPOSITION BUILDINGS, ALLEGHENY, NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 11th, at 2 o'clock.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers, 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

To secure a fine fitting, graceful cut garment, suit or overcoat, leave your order with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue. The woolen goods or his table are all new. As he does a live business his patrons run no risk of getting old styles or shop worn goods which have laid on shelves for years.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Charles Spangler, bankrupt, Venango county. Appointment of J. D. Chadwick as assignee was approved.

Wm. P. Book, bankrupt, Butler county. Zeman Newell, of Millerstown, having been elected assignee, the same is approved.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On motion of Mr. Fairviance, solicitor for assignees and petitioning creditor, the hearing on the rule to show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked, was fixed for the 14th inst.

Jno. S. Allen, bankrupt, Butler county. A petition was presented for an injunction, and an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 15th inst., in the meantime restraining B. Frederick from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

A. Arnehal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee was ordered to pay H. H. Strickler, collector of taxes, $55.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. The exceptions filed to the Register's taxation of costs were sustained in part, and the bill as taxed and on file allowed.

Julius Saxe, bankrupt, Tioga county. A petition was presented by the bankrupt for a discharge, and the usual order was made for a final hearing on the second prox.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The hearing on the rule of the 15th of May last was fixed for the 14th inst.

Reed, Stubbs & Co., Pittsburgh, debtors. Argument was had on the demurrer filed to answer of Mr. Montgomery, by Mr. Parker for and Mr. Patterson against the same.

Wm. Peter, bankrupt, Allegheny City. An injunction was granted against Joseph Lautuer.

John M. Faas, bankrupt. Injunction granted against the Allegheny Savings Bank.

Weible & English, bankrupts, Allegheny City. The prayer of the petition of Harrison Weible for leave to sell real estate discharged of liens, was refused.

Wm. Peter, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Petition of the Valley Paper Company presented for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens. Referred to Register Shafer.

Jno. S. Colwell, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain leasehold promises discharged of liens, except one-half of the taxes for 1875.

Artman, Dillinger & Co. vs. N. W. Stecker. The question whether the requisite number and value of creditors have joined in the petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was referred to Register Overton, to make report by the 23d inst.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

A decree of divorce was refused in the case of Louisa A. Garrison, by her next friend, vs. Geo. W. Garrison.

Judgment for the plaintiff was rendered in the amicable action of J. B. Sweitzer, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for this district, vs. the county of Allegheny, being a proceeding to recover fees from the county in certain cases, the same having been reported some time since.

A motion for a new trial was refused in the case of Daniel Donahue vs. Richard Jeffries.

Trial List for To-day.

Taylor vs. Douthett et al.
Prayer vs. Riggs.
Lloyd vs. *Commercial* Printing Co.
Demorest & Co. vs. Boucher.
Nation Trust Company vs. Knox.
Helfen vs. Werntley.
Williams vs. Steel.
Walker vs. Moss.
Gothart et al. vs. Bowers.
Bissell vs. Wood.
Thompson vs. Thompson.
Corbett vs. Langloff & Cash.
Rohrkaste vs. Morris and wife.
Smith vs. Means & Pierce.
Hartford vs. Duncan et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Only matters of minor imporatnce were transacted in this Court on Saturday. The Court will not again be in session until Saturday of this week.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

This Court was occupied on Saturday in the hearing of surety cases. No sentences.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John McElhany,	Mary O'Connell,
Albert Schaible et al.,	Jerry Carroll,
John Heckman,	John Bahmer,
Christ Miller,	Joseph Connors,
James Kelley,	Horace Hamilton,
Godfried Fritz,	John Duncan et al.,
James Powers,	Walker Sellers,
William Gibbons,	Wm. Hanlon, (2),
John White,	Henry Mohiman,
Louisa Lean,	John Wartney,
	Dewaine and Meely.

Court Brevities.

IN the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Saturday, Robert Krofenbihl, Esq., presented the petition for divorce of Mrs. Eliza Shiedt, on the ground of cruelties and indignities offered her by her husband, Jacob Shiedt.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment were commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday, by Messrs. Slagle & Wiley, on behalf of D. N. White and Franklin Osburn, executors of the estate of G. E. Warner, deceased, against C. C. Cole, to enforce the payment of purchase money with interest, amounting to $6,413, on a contract for the purchase of two lots at Osburn station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad.

ON Saturday Messrs Robb & Snevely and C. C. Taylor, on behalf of John Fenton, commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No 1 against Edward Smith, Seaton, Jones and others to recover damages for trespass. The trespass consists in an encroachment by defendants upon the coal land of the plaintiff, and also for trespassing upon the surface of the coal fields by making wagon roads upon them without right or authority. Capias issued.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

A Hearing Finally Commenced in the Magee-McCarthy Case.

After delays innumerable and postponements without number, the hearing of the quo warranto case of Magee vs. McCarthy was commenced on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier. Presumably all our readers know the particulars of the case, but there may be a few who do not. The question is as to the validity of the election of Mayor McCarthy, which is contested by Christopher Magee, who claims the office by virtue of an election in 1875. Mr. Magee obtained a writ of quo warranto from the Court upon Mayor McCarthy, ordering him to show by what authority he holds the office. Messrs. John H. Bailey, George W. Guthrie and J. K. P. Duff appear for Mr. Magee, while Mayor McCarthy is represented by Messrs. Gen. P. Hamilton, W. W. Acheson and John Shiras, Jr.

Mayor McCarthy's counsel moved, before proceeding with the argument, that the Court strike out the replications on the ground that the relator, Mr. Magee, cannot be heard in the premises, and reply to the answer. The Court allowed the motion without prejudice. The replication set forth that more than 300 fraudulent votes were cast in nearly all the districts, and Mr. McCarthy's counsel had reference to alleged illegalities in the action of election officers at that election.

The argument was then commenced on the sufficiency of the answer and the demurrer to the answer, by Mr. Guthrie, counsel for Magee, it having been agreed that Mr. Magee's counsel should open and close the case. He called the attention of the Court to the fact that the suggestion for a writ set forth the relator's title, whose right to the office was denied by the answer, that the only ground on which the other side denied his title, individually and officially, was that the respondent sets up himself, is that no notice of Mr. Magee's election was given in the official papers, and that he is not sworn into office. It was also set forth in one of the replications that the relator, not being able to induce the Councils to swear him in, had taken the oath of office before Alderman Larkin. Mr. Guthrie argued that the matter of notice was not necessary, and cited authorities in support of his position, and in relation to the point that he had not been sworn into office, he referred to the opinion of Judge Stowe in the rising mains case, in which he commended unanimity of action in courts of equal jurisdiction. The Common Pleas No. 2 had said that it was not necessary that the relator should be sworn into office before coming into Court. Mr. Guthrie proceeded to attack the title of the respondent on two grounds: first, that his election was premature, and secondly, that the Constitutional requirements necessary to constitute a valid election had not been complied with. He also contended that the re-districting of the city was absolutely necessary to the validity of the election. On this point the Court was of the opinion that the mere neglect of the Commissioners to re-district would not render an election void; and, further, legislative enactment was necessary to put this Constitutional provision into effect; although the Commissioners had been appointed without legislative action on the question. The information was also made by Court that the time for such a contest was immediately after the election, and before a certificate had been issued.

Mr. Hamilton then followed for Mr. McCarthy. His argument was that the only question of fact was that in reference to the re-districng the city, which was not denied. The question of the election being premature was one of law, and not admissible in the present case.

The arguments in the case will be continued to-day.

Local M. E. Preachers' Association.

On Saturday evening last the third quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, was held in the Libert street M. E. Church, Rev. J. F. Dravo presiding in the absence of the President. The usual religious exercises were conducted and routine business transacted, after which the following delegates were elected delegates to the National Local Preachers' Association, which meets in Dayton, Ohio, on next Saturday. Revs. W. H. Kincaid, J. F. Dravo, J. A. McConnell, John Wilkeson and J. E. Luty.

The Allentown M. E. Church was selected as the place for the holding of the next quarterly meeting, Rev. A. E. Luty to preach the quarterly sermon, Rev. J. A. McDermott alternate.

The exercises of the meeting yesterday were more than usually interesting, and attracted large numbers, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather.

THE LAST RITES.

The Late John G. Martin—Funeral Services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of the friends of the late John G. Martin assembled in St. Peter's Episcopal church, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom in life they had honored, and whose memory was precious.

The deceased, at the time of his death—as he had been for many years—was Treasurer of the Parish, and was a man who was universally esteemed for his unostentatious piety and faithful service in all things. He was held in honor among his church associates, and in his death it was felt that the parish had suffered a great loss.

The rector, Rev. Dr. Spalding, in conducting the sad funeral services, improved the occasion to preach from the words,

"But now thus saith the Lord, that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, fear not for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Savior." —Isaiah, chapter xliii, verses 1, 2 and 3.

After expounding this passage in a tender and impressive way, the speaker closed by referring specifically to the life and worth of the departed, and said:

The words of the text, beloved, express the consolations that clustered about the life and death of him whose confined remains are about to be committed to the dust. His body is before us. His spirit is with God who gave it. The good man is gone from our midst,—the modest, unobtrusive Christian, the faithful servant of God, has passed on to his bright reward. "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful is vanished from among the children of men." His seat here is vacant. "The places that have known him shall know him no more forever." But there comes the lessons of warning, bright assurance and consolation from the sable coffin. Of warning—"Prepare to meet thy God;" of consolation—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord;" of assurance—in beholding what grace will do for the children of men. How it will train the life into "the ways of God," and present it to the faithful, conscientious husband and father; the patriotic citizen; the upright, honest business man; the devout Christian; the consistent Churchman; the earnest and faithful church officer,—in a person who will yield himself to be guided by God's counsels, and to rely on His Son's word.

Many of you knew him much better than I. With many of you he has walked in this house of God as friends for long years. He has been an officer of this parish for many years, and connected with the bank of which he was an officer for about twenty years. And in all these relations (there is but one voice) he was "found faithful." And this the Scripture tells us is all that is required of stewards. Not that they shall grow rich, or great; not that they shall ride on the high places of life and fill all mouths with their empty praises; not that they shall have large temporal results of their toil—but that they shall be "found faithful." This secures the welcome plaudit "well done" from Him that looks at men's lives in the light of charity, and judges of results only as they bear upon the ends of our probation here and the life that knows no ending beyond the grave. But though my acquaintance with him was comparatively short, I had learned to love and respect him, and feel that a great loss is occasioned to us all in his death. Let the loss of one whose quiet example was all for good; the loss of one to whom the interests of the Church of God were ever first and foremost; the loss of one whose life was a loving sermon, the sermon of a consistent walk and conversation, always in its place at the services at the church, on week days and Sundays, he indicated that his delight was "with the saints that are in the earth, and upon such as excel in virtue, that he loved the place where God hath put his name, and the place where his honor dwelleth. Always in his place in the vestry meeting, as he showed that he regarded God's business as of as much importance as man's business. While he did his duty in the temporal, it was not to the exclusion of the eternal. Not slothful in business, he yet was fervent in spirit, and served the Lord."

A remarkable trait in our departed brother in those days of hardship and selfishness, and meanness in money matters, was his conscientious and liberal giving to all good works. His hand was ever open to the claims of the church, to the sufferings of the needy, to the calls of the parish, so that he was often urged not to do so much, and told that he was doing more *than his share*—more than he ought to. Did all Christians give as conscientiously and as largely in proportion to their means as did he, the treasuries of the Lord would be full to overflowing, and the activities of the church would spring into life with invincibility and progress that should know no limit or check. There would, indeed, be less hoarded money to rust in bank vaults, and pay large dividends to pamper lust and pride, and encourage lies and crime, but there would be vast treasures laid up in Heaven